om the Bucks County Intelligencer.

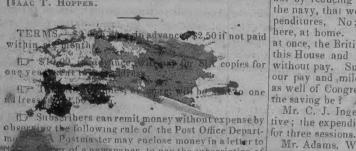
IWNSON AND HIS REVIEW.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At 143, Nassau Street, New-York.

DAVID LEE CHILD, Editor.

17 All remittances, and letters relating to the pecu-



Selections.

RETRENCHMENT, AND THE HOME SQUADRON.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructfirst established by law, what have been the annual expenditures therefor, and how much of the estimated ex

[We gave a slight sketch of these remarks in last]

mory of their connection with the entire discussion. I

know net how many millions for the than four millions of dollars. of expenditure proposed for the navy during the commencement of this government, and its reductions of the public expenditure were made in the of exaggerative eloquence, made out the whole expense of the legislation of this country, in all its diture in every country.

Mr. Adams. And I take it for granted—
Mr. Ingersoll was here understood to ask what two millions of dollars; and what is asked in the secretary of War it was who had proposed the innoney; justice, I believe, was administered the better for it.

Mr. Adams. And I take it for granted that we secretary is report, for the use of the navy? Nine millions; and for what? To spread our flag to Mr. Adams replied that, if he recollected right, it the winds, and show our stars and stripes in every sea. What else is it to do? Is it necessary, at this time, for the defense of the country? Does our coast require a whole squadron to protect it? Is coming of a British squadron here, to meet which was the present Secretary of the Treasury. this home squadron is wanted? No, sir. What, Mr. Ingersoll. Ah, but he recommends treasury make a reduction of this enormous amount of nine then, do we want it for? There was, two years notes. [a laugh.] ago, a report from the then Secretary of the Navy, eight are thirty-two: so that the secretary, in subty-two millions of dollars for the naval service.-This was asked, I say, two years ago, as proper, at reduce the appropriation asked for. that time, for the use of the navy. And the genour naval force at the rate we are now pursuing, which is, to save in the administration of the govern

must say I was not a little surprised at the quarter and can't help it, when he thinks of what it all come and navy must bear the brunt of it. quently in the maintenance of a home squadron. was first broached here, I was myself a good deal tee, and all he and his committee will do, will, I Can any man say wherein or in its favor; and if I remember right, I voted for it. venture to predict, be not a farthing better. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Yes; there were, in fact, but

ask him one question?

question does he want to put?

he let Great Britain have Cuba? would be? ready to go to war with Great Britain? is he?

tation, sooner than let her take Cuba.

with the proposition of the gentleman from New Hamp-

this House and the members of the Senate serve There is a great deal to be done. as well of Congress as of the executive, what will mended to us by the secretary.

For myself, I shall be much obliged to the House Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Not including the execu
if it will adjourn in April or May; but I have wit-

teen or twenty volumes every year, in order to show however, only from the experience I have had. the nation the measures here proposed and adopted. There is, to be sure, another mode of retrenching,

ed to report to this House when the home squadron was the legislature? and then, I ask, what is their interest in having an enormous navy affoat all over the seems always very ready to strike; the reduction world, to take the territory belonging to other napenditures therefor, and how much of the estimated expenditures therefor, and how much of the pudges, on the
expense of juries, and other like expenditures, in Mr. Hamlin moved an amendment to add the follow- What good will these nine millions do to the courts, and the United States Supreme Court. The ing words:

"And what is the service that has been performed by what will it be in comparison with the benefits derived from the legislation of Congress? I say that material the interest of this material that the control of the service of the ser rived from the legislation of Congress? I say that mates for all the items of this expenditure were the principle of the gentleman's argument is un- made at the department, dollar by dollar; because week's Standard. It would be well for the reader sound. I say that it is not here that the great mass that they would come, was just as certain as if the to refer to it, for the purpose of refreshing his me-

been most exceedingly edified by the debate, par penditure, two years since, when we reduced a money could be spared—no explanation as to how ticularly by the effort of his friend, the "pacifica- squadron of cavalry to infantry or riflemen, a re- this money could be taken from the the manner in which this House is to begin to man from Pennsylvania (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll) may what was the consequence? Just before the session lic expenditures, and in the end, to elect make of it-if compared with the increase proposed closed, on one of the last days, when the honorable The argument of the gentleman was, in substance, thousand; instead of that the House reduced it one- just a hundred thousand dollars. urtailing our military and naval expenditures, that stead of increasing, curtailed the navy expenditure. gone home delighted at the great saving he had ac-Little as I am disposed to boast of having been a complished; (laughter;) and that was the end of the last Congress, and little as I may gentleman's expedients for economizing, at that time. between the reduction proposed by the gentleman like many things it did, I will say that it was the He renewed, I believe, something of the same sort, from Philadelphia, Mr. Ingersoll, and the amount most retrenching Congress that ever sat since the the following session

the great maritime power of the earth in such a po- cretary recommended this in his report, and the of the executive also. I hope that the resolution sition of affairs with us, that we need expect the President recommended the report to the House. It offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire,

accompanied by a report from the Secretary of War, the Secretary of War, and the other from the Secrein which there was an intimation that our navy, tary of the Navy, revealed what was the policy of down, blindly, a hundred thousand dollars at a blow. in comparison with the navy of Great Britain, was the administration-a policy commencing with the then as one to eight; that the British navy was, in appropriation of not less than forty millions for the fact, eight times as large as our own; and the sum army and navy. I say the House now knows what then asked for the naval service of the year, was that policy is; and, knowing it, I hope my friend from ing naval retrenchment, peace improvements, and the theory itself peculiarly fadouble overther than asked for the naval service of the year, was that policy is; and, knowing it, I hope my friend from the period f eight millions; (now we are asked for nine millions, North Carolina, (Mr. McKay,) the chairman of the protection of slavery and the American slave-trade, the vorable to the prosecution of their corrupt designs, them, and one million more;) and the report of the Secretary of the Navy contended for the principle that it was the policy of this government to go on increasing its naval establishment, as fast as it could, until it its naval establishment, as fast as it could, until it is naval establishment. But it is naval establishment is naval establishment is naval establishment. But it is naval establishment is naval establishment is naval establishment. But it is naval establishment is naval establishment is naval establishment. But it is naval establishment is naval establishment is naval establishment. But it is naval establishment is naval establishment is naval establishment. But it is naval establishment is naval establishment is naval establishment. But it is naval establishment is naval establishment is rose to half the size of the navy of Great Britain. now to an increase of expenditure, either in the ar-Now, put these two things together. Their navy my or navy, than he was when a reduction was eighteen millions of dollars a year, to increase the navy secure, for each individual to perform, without he augment ours till it was half as large as theirs: that it will be necessary to reduce either branch at to half that of Great Britain, for the purpose of being or himance, his special function in the social both theirs being eight, ours must be four; and four times present. I have not had time to examine the re- prepared for "a war upon our institutions!" How ri- whether it be the function of the head, of the ports submitted to us by the executive: but I am diculous, if it were not so base! Why not go the whole? or of ie foot. The real enemies of this sulfully convinced it is wholly useless to control the stance, asked of Congress to sanction a principle fully convinced it is wholly useless to go into the If our navy may safely be "half" as large, why not a their ps praise the people, and with the materiel of a war; and to prevent this we must

tleman has already said, that if we go on increasing tleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll,) equal to two English ones! thirty-two millions will not be enough. No, sir, it went. Why, the gentleman knows perfectly well will not; fifty millions will not cover the expendition is not here. This is the place ture. My friend from Philadelphia, (Mr. Ingersoll,) for legislation. You supervise, superintend, and conwas, I recollect, very ferocious, about that time, for trol the actings of the executive; but the administhe burning of London (a laugh) with our navy; he tration is not here. I should, myself, be glad to have American slavery; because, forsooth, there is, they say, chief distrustold us it could be done; and if our naval force was the honorable gentleman at the head of a commitnot equal to it then, he was ready to go on and in- tee for the reduction of expenditures in Congress. crease it till it should be strong enough to sail up We should then see what all his plans would come the Thames and burn London. (roars of laughter.) to. [a laugh.] I believe when all was done, he Yes, sir, London; not Chatham, which I believe would save nothing but candle-ends. [much merrisome Dutch admiral did once set fire to, or attempt- ment.] Why, sir, we have tried that. We had in starving, shivering operatives of England, are paying of the last Congress two committees for retrenching Mr. C. J. Ingersoll here, amid much surrounding our expenses, and they were as zealous in the dismerriment, interposed to explain; and Mr. Adams charge of their duty as I ever knew committees to assenting, he stated that he had only proposed to be in my life; I see the chairman of one of them now burn London, in return for what the gentleman from before me; the other, (Mr. Summers,) I grieve much Eastern Shore Upshur, of Virginia, and that convenien Massachusetts had proposed, viz: to take a British to learn is detained at home by ill health. I again say, neet up the Mississippi, and burn Natchez! (laugh-I never knew two committees go into their work with more zeal and determination to discharge their Mr. Adams. I burn Natchez? I take the British whole duty. One, I think, was general in its charfleet up the Mississippi? I never proposed any such acter, having charge of the expenditures of the whole thing. I bring a British fleet up the Mississippi to government, executive as well as congressional. Mr. Adams touched the burn Natchez? On no, Sir. This is an afterthought. The other was confined specially to the expenditures misses it)—on Wednesday, in Congress But I come back to the motion made by the gen- of this House alone. And what did they do? The that there must be a sweeping retrench tleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale,) and I gentleman himself laughs at the question: he laughs, expenditures of the government, and the

from which a motion like that should come—a quar- to. They cut off a few of the pages, and they made sound reason that we should pay sixty ter the most interested, certainly, in having due pro- some small saving in our quills, and paper, and pens. millions annually, as the cost of tection provided for our coasting trade, and conse- [a laugh.] We agreed to all the rigid reductions in a time of profound peace, when 1 they reported, and that was the amount of it. Put ly quite as secure, and our "nation believe that when the project of a home squadron the gentleman at the head of such another commit-

Now I say I am averse to the gentleman's propo- than it was when, under sition upon principle. He asks us to go to the ad- cost between three and f Mr. Adams. Aye; and that was because this House ministration to retrench. Why, the executive go- man tell what service we did not then know what it was for. I hope they remment is for the administration. You furnish mands an expenditure us the means—they administer them. All our extraper annum? Can any use the means—they administer them. with Great Britain-to this first, and then to the vagances, he says, are in the administration. Now, has received any benef fact that in that event the coast will require a large heavy as has been the responsibility on me as a half the cost might no squadron for its defense. It is proposed to go to war member of this House for the last four years, I have had some very sign with Great Britain, in case she should take a fancy no reproach to east on the President that he has not Commodore Ap with Great Britain, in case she should take a raney to take Cuba. That is the reason for increasing reduced them. I say, if the reduction is made, it rey, which, as Mexitais home squadron. That's it. It is war, sir. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll here said he was very anxious and the only way you have to do it, is by drawing thousand dollars. to put one question to the honorable gentleman from your purse strings together when the appropriations if Mexico had b Massachusetts; would the gentleman allow him to are asked for; besides which, you have the power of should not have impeaching the executive officers. The gentleman Occasionally, Mr. Adams. Why, I believe not, sir. If the gentleman wants the floor to put questions to me, I them and wants the floor to put questions to me, I them are the most computed the world, and all it does is to which one withink I had better not yield it; for I do not want to devise means for spending the public money. I do stand in need be questioned by the gentleman, just now. What not think so. I never charged this, not even on Mr. such outla Van Buren's administration. It is not there that the been bene Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. I ask the gentleman, would evil works. And as to this House, as I said, Con- to the ex gress has no other means to control executive expen- we con Mr. Adams. I ask the gentleman, in turn, is he ditures but by refusing the money. You must get Monte the report of a committee, and then cut short the ap- cogdo Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Without one moment's hesi- propriations. And that is just what we did. is what the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Cave wit Mr. Adams. I believe so. I believe the gentle- Johnson) set forth with so much zeal, and in conse-

the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire. I believe that the morals of the country are
not so deeply corrupt as to be prepared to go to war man from New Hampshire, will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire will support the proposition of the gentleman fro not so deeply corrupt as to be prepared to go to war man from New Hampshire will not be diverted or of the government in peace, (including the he did not neglect a right, and forego a duty, which in that protracted contest, while the Express shall with Great Britain for the sake of a company of each line will not be diverted or of the government in peace, (including the he did not neglect a right, and for the sake of a company of each line will not be diverted or of the government in peace, (including the he did not neglect a right, and for the sake of a company of each line will not be diverted or of the government in peace, (including the he did not neglect a right, and for the protection of which be vet alive, we may expect to see it join the triwith Great Britain for the sake of a company of the corrected at all turned as a company of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to throw not to twenty millions; of which, at least right, and the performance of the considerable share of the considerable sha The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that it is not by reducing the expenditures in the army or Isaac T. Hopper.

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The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that it is not by reducing the expenditures on the part of that thy and efficient aid it has rendered Mr. Adams in the name of hollow-heartedness on the part of that the navy, that we can effect a reduction in our exshortening our sessions; and I have heard some gendence, and bits of sealing wax; for we instance of hollow-heartedness on the part of that the navy of the victory, for the encouraging sympaths in the specific penns of the paper.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that it is not by reducing the expenditures on the part of that the naver shall find, here, anything else to inquire about.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that it is not by reducing the expenditures in the army or I have heard, indeed, some gentlemen talk about debt; I are shamefully increasing it.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that it is not by reducing the expenditures in the army or I have heard, indeed, some gentlemen talk about debt; I are shamefully increasing it.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that it is not by reducing the expenditures, and the paper of the lower shall find, here, anything else to inquire about.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that it is not by reducing the expenditures, and the paper of the pap penditures, No; but by administrative measures themen already talk of adjourning in March, and while not how much is laid out in public merit, we should leave its loose principles and by there at home. Well six suppose we shall adopt the level to which here, at home. Well, sir, suppose we shall adopt, others of adjourning in April. If we do it, it will be not how much is laid out in public works, sensibly benefit the people, and reports of the Senate server. There is a constant of the sense of the Senate server. There is a constant of the sense of the Suppose we strike out the items of other things, four or five millions of debt to pay, and after-

rs can remit money without expense by live; the expenditures of Congress alone—that is, nessed the same proposition made here over and over, and sometimes very early; some gentlemen that Ofownson, one of the profoundest think-Mr. Adams. Well, of Congress then, without the lave moved May, and some April; and the resolu-ers, and officers, and independent wire of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of executive, for two years. Strike out all administra- tion has stood on your journal a month after the t for time had gore by, without ever being actif. And so I suspect it is likely to be now.

Hale, of New Hampshire, (democrat,) in the words this House be true; grant it all; and still, I ask, consequences, the gentleman from Pennsylvania practice ever being found. No; but it is in the army and the gentleman's mode of economy, viz: to strike down or its actages.

I am appropriate the strike down or its actages.

I am appropriate the strike down or its actages.

Mr. Adams. Yes; that makes it better still; the

Mr. Adams. And I take it for granted that we (Mr. Hale,) will be followed up, so that we shall nillions. I do not propose to make it, until I know Mr. Adams resumed. Those two reports, one from what the estimates are, and from which items the money can best be spared. I am not for cutting

After reading the foregoing, and the excellent re- and low in their advocacy of the democratic theory, quarter, or an eighth? Surely it will not be pretended pick teir pockets, or those who a by the most impudent demagogue that ever cajoled a their ainty chiefs who are too ex And now I come to notice the system of the gen- credulous people to their ruin, that one of our guns is excepby proxy. For these

mocray is, no doubt, a gl At the same time that this slave-breeder proposed to too la, I fear, find, burden the people so enormously for a corrupt and sec- these ward demo tional purpose, he would adduce the oppression, poverty, and entable gov and wretchedness of the English, as a case justifying social soundness cruelty and suffering in Britain, worse than the horrors of American slavery! Then where is the sense or hon- of thema esty of imitating that very policy which has reduced the people of England to their unhappy state? The their taxes on the very light of heaven, to make up forty or fifty millions of dollars per annum, expended on their navy. To a like career of madness and wickedness Old minister, David Henshaw, of Massachusetts, are inviti the American people. We entreat the people to the That is all that is wanted, to put a stop at once ar

peoplof this country wi

Mr. Adams touched the right chord-(cared for, at an expense of eig some eight to nine millions

We have, among tion wipt broadly in view by Congress here-dency. If it flatters itself with the expectation of gaining its one and sole object, the election of its three lectures, agreeably to previous notice, at the favorite candidate, for its own advancement, by its Methodist church, in this village, on Sunday, the dastardly flings at Mr. Adams, it only shows that 10th instant. Seldom have our citizens a chance to the folly of its expectation, and the meanness of its hear so sound and vigorous a thinker, and so forciendeavor, are neck and neck in the same headlong ble a reasoner, as President Green; and still more

Express, that the same editorial letter which doles earnest, and eloquent views of truth, duty, and The

The first number of the Re- its indignation, and its vociferous clamor is long received by the "common people" of his time, viz and then cut off the same sum from the appropriareduction is to fall. Estimates are carefully and lation for the navy, and what will be still left? SEboriously made up at the departments from a knowing on what the
democractices. The first number of the Retion for the navy, and what will be still left? SEboriously made up at the departments from a knowing on what the
democractices. The first number of the Retion for the navy, and what will be still left? SEboriously made up at the departments from a knowing on what the
wrong: and yet, at the very time when Mr. Adams Remarks of Mr. Adams, on the resolution of Mr. adams, on the r are, arbitrarily and in defiance of the Constitution, which he taught-that, in fact, He thoroughly iden kept from the sight of Congress, then it is, that the tified himsell, in his early pilgrimage, with the "So I we understand, by democracy, the con-"So we understand, by democracy, the con-stitution administration of the government for of the sympathy which had just been gushing as if by an outbreak of irrepressible anguish! So far numble, but that, if honestly pursued, with high and from it, it is the chosen moment for the Express to hobbe aims, it is entitled to and will receive the do what it may to paralyze the effort and abridge sympathy and encouragement of all who truly fol-the influence of Mr. Adams; it is the eagerly-seized low the example of the Saviour. opportunity to indite its most elaborate and sneering paragraph to bring him into contempt, and to righteous judgment," (John vi. 24.) This was the opportunity to indite its most elaborate and sneerencourage, still farther, that violation of natural and text in the afternoon. The discourse was a powerconstitutional right, whose violation Mr. Adams has, ful and lucid effort, illustrating the danger of super es, on w falls the principal part of the burdens

necessity of not forgetting, other signal instances of the same meanness, of the same dishonorable spirit; its claims, qualities, and bearings, before coming to a cowardice, undertaken to depress the services, re- est. clearly showed to them facts which would make a herent love of truth, and filled Just such as are its tone and act even now-show- many hearts.

ple and unsuspring? Would the pure patriots, the democraticages of Lindenwold and elsewhere, let the people how their vairious speculations and was it, even then, that the Express, in common wit contrivances, b which they cheat, swingle the laboring classes ut of their hard earnings, to enrich themselves anotheir associates? No; there is nothing that these men more distrust than they do the people; for three is nothing from which they would people; for three is nothing from which they would people; for three is nothing from the normal rengeance. have more to dead, than from the popular vengeance, ferocious of his assailants, with res which would overtake them, were the people really shaken off the rest, like so many

"Win I find men, who are steeped in corruption, hearted coadjutors shifted th gorged with the 'spoils' of the people, holding hemseles up as the especial friends of the people, Then, as if Mr. Adams their aid, which he w

back of an elephant-that the

From the Herkimer Journal. BERIAH GREEN.

Rev. Beriah Green, of Oneida Institute, delivered seldom have they an opportunity to listen, in a sin-

Strike this all off; the expenses of both houses of which has sometimes been adopted: There is, to be sure, another mode of retrenching, "Brow Review." This step he is compelled the grounds upon which the Congress, with their officers, and what does it call down the appropriation of the Saviour were so fondly and eagerly Congress, with their officers, and what does it cut down the appropriations a hundred thousand sion offical truths which condemn their antiits indignation, and its vociferous clamor is long received by the "common people" of his time, viz.

with so much magnanimity and faithfulness, reso- ficial and erroneous judgment in most matters that challenge our attention, and showing it to be the We cannot but remember, though pained at the plain and obvious duty of men to prove everything

the power of that straight-forward and patriotic re- timate scope of the multifarious objects that comham, and in his address admonished them of the en- was strongly enforced. The delineation of genuine terests of the free States-when he faithfully and hearted, high-souled, TRUE MAN, warmed with an intion at the insult and wrong done to freedom and soulless selfishness, bigotry, and intolerance, (even occasion? What act did it put forth, in co-operation with the labors of the sage and the patriot? have met a sincere even though silent response in

passage in Gen. xlii. 21-" And they said one to anothe contemptuous inquiry, What is the use of all ther, We are verily guilty concerning our brother,' portunity took in favor of liberty and equality, and this? Such was the response of the Express to the &c. They who have ever heard Beriah Green on warning voice of a vigilant and faithful public sen- the subject of playery, can judge something of the ogical mon same 13% white vilushib resig

promising administration of the criminal law, to teach ich lawless men that the final struggle between the law and its violators, must always find the latter worsted. On the part of this court, there exists the most settled determination to put down the prevalent spirit of lawless violence; and if needs must be, by even more signal instances of extent and character of punishment than those which it seems

the power in the case of warranged below at expendional blorg and chipsed of general production of persons chain and chipsed of general production of persons chain and the case of the ca

thad seen some of the Kansas tribe, and collectadopted.

The preamble and resolutions were the representation to any part of the evening. The preamble and resolutions were the representation to any part of the representation to the plantation to any part of the representation to the resolution to ed such information as we deemed useful, we returned again to Friend's school in the Shawnee nation, to prepare for our visit to the more southern tribes. The Indians understanding that we were about leaving this part of the country, numbers came to make known their grievances, and others to take leave, of the country o ed such information as we deemed useful, we returnknown their grievances, and others to take leave of not therefore mention.

They represented to us that there was a pros-

Communications.

ANTI-SLAVERY POLITICAL ACTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30th, 1843. I promised some friends, nearly two weeks ago, to write on an account, for the information more particularly of and to oppose the admission of Ta question and to oppose the admission of Ta question.

sembly, by which they are authorized.

Ably Kelley had done in Western New-York by its circulation.

The Society of Friends, in the spirit of their being faith, are accustomed to send out two or more of their members to visit such of the Indian tribes as seem most in need of friendly aid and comfort, or most disposed to listen to unselfish advice or reproof. In accordance with this laudable custorm, Messra John D. Lang, and Samuel Taylor, it, on behalf of the New-York and New England Conferences, visit west of the Night System, the Case of the New-York and New England Conferences, visit west of the Night System, the case of the Cherokes, in depriving these help-less people of the lands we do not need, and they do.

"After we had completed our visit to the Delawars, Munsees, Stockbridges, and Kickapoos, and had seen some of the Kansas tribe, and collection of the carbon the plan which he seed that seen some of the Kansas tribe, and collection of the Landron's the case of the Cherokes, in depriving these help-less people of the lands we do not need, and they do and the condition of the Landron's tributes of the circulation. The plan waters, Munsees, Stockbridges, and Kickapoos, and had seen some of the Kansas tribe, and collections and the condition of the Kansas tribe, and collections and had seen some of the Kansas tribe, and collections and the conditions of the Kansas tribe, and collections and the conditions of the Kansas tribe, and collections and the conditions of the Kansas tribe, and collections and the conditions of the Kansas tribe, and collections and the conditions of the Kansas tribe, and collections are considered to the case of the Cherokes, in depriving these help-less people of the Ransas tribe, and collections are considered to the condition of the Kansas tribe, and collections are considered to the condition of the Constitution, from all conton with always and the time and the could not the less through the condition of the Landron of

The Pope and the priest follow che at their back,
In the proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting of the
American Society, as published in the Standard, there
are numerous typographical errors, in the resolutions are numerous typographical errors, in the resolutions relative to John Q. Adams. One of the most striking, is, that Mr. Adams had "aroused" the abolitionists, instead of "amused" them, as it should be. I requested the secretary to publish the names which were put on the back of the resolutions, with the request that the society to publish the names which were put on the back of the resolutions, with the request that the society to publish the names which were put on the back of the resolutions, with the request that the society that the society

> braced many of the most decided, efficient, To achieve one end, let us both le swayd; on supporters of the cause; and that near- We are one, even now, in all vitil this n a hundred would have gone for And all o'er the sceptre, tobacco ju a great mistake __

Nothing now disjoins us excepting the fon.

and the right of free colored voterave some

Set to a variety of music, but admily adapted to th

" Yankee voluntary "?" BY E. L. Y.

us. They represented to us that there was a prospect of the Wyandots, now living in Ohio, coming to settle on a part of their land, and that a very few of the Shawnees were favorable to such a move, but the the such a move, but the the most of them were decidedly possed to it.

It is not the request made of me, and those for without interest to yourself, and those for whom it was more particularly intended.

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The tyrants of Europe are leagning the length, So let us be united, for "union is length."

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The tyrants of Europe are leagning the length, So let us be united, for "union is length."

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The tyrants of Europe are leagning the length, So let us be united, for "union is length."

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The tyrants of Europe are leagning the length, so let us be united, for "union is length."

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The tyrants of Europe are leagning the length, so let us be united, for "union is length."

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The world's wide area is filled vith larms, and those for whom it was more particularly intended.

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The world's wide area and possed and possed to it.

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The world's wide area and possed to it.

The world's wide area is filled vith larms, The world's wi The king and the courtier are out won track, Ere Liberty, prostrated, rolls in the dust, ld consider them. But as he did not see fit to Come join in our cause, 'tis the cuse of the just rith the request, I will state that the names so Rise! confederate, with us in this grand rusade, to was asked, affixed his or her name. For we both love freedom, and both had kings, e opinion, that if a vote had been taken, The jewel-set crown we would tamp inthe dirt, ry other person, whose opinion I Our dear institutions, no stranger to fate, ned, thinks that had a vote been Though vastly peculiar are somewhat tesame; ild have been adopted, or at One spirit pervades them, they differ alor, on Mr. Adams would have In this, yours are more in the tropical zee. His body we flog and his wages we stea bly to them, and I Woman whipping, too, holds an importat place; In fact, the op- And we both haul cats with unquestion grace. forts to pre- Our children—unborn generations we ve t at the next And if he shall vex us, can slaughter a lend. Our honor 'midst scenes of the fiercest, sife, berator, We maintain to the hilt of the bowie-kine d, we Our spirits are kindred, our sympathies wim,

> issioned anostles of Liberty. emple got up in peculiar style. stone to the topmost tile, owded with worshippers firmind true, n, both many and strong ner obtested grace. vhole negro race.

assembled:

character of punishment than those which it seems have not been sufficiently admonitory to this class of offenders. In our government, as now organized, the law is the sole guardian of the citizens. Those who combine to prostrate it by force and violence, are guilty of the string a particular was allowed and personal safety of the citizens. Those who combine to prostrate it by force and violence, are guilty of the string a particular was held on the evening of the meeting was held on the evening of the matters of the political duty of the coming of the matters of the political duty of the coming of the matters of the political duty of the coming of the matters of the present toyour honerable bodies, that they have learned of southern slaves; but to wait, 6e to abolition of the citizens. Those who combine to prostrate it by force and violence, are guilty of the coming of the matters of the present toyour honerable bodies, that they have learned of southern slaves; but to wait, 6e to abolition, for the irresistible manifestational of God, on the evening of the milleniur. The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully and to oppose the admission of a question which the slave holders with sorrow and indignation, that certain officers for the intressite demanifestation of counters and to oppose the admission of a question with the present toyour honerable bodies, that they have learned of southern slaves; but to wait, 6e to abolition of counters of the until to do copy and the national of southern slaves; but to until now, I have not had sufficient leisure for the interesting meeting led in the citizens of New-York, respectfully and to oppose the admission of a question with they have learned of operation of counters with they have learned of operation of the present toyour honerable bodies, that they have learned of operation of the intresting meeting led in this city, in reference for the admission of the obligation of the obligation of the obligation of the declarged with sorrow and integration, that certain



POLITICS OF ANTI-SLAVERY. (Continued.)

The doctrine of "State rights," and "strict construc

It is no unmeaning boast, which the southerners so often make, of their "chivalry." They are the lineal descendants of the cavaliers, and heirs of the feudal system. They possess not only the powers of feudal lords over their vassals, but others of high and tremendous the world. This involves all the horrors of the separation of families, of slave breeding, and the slave-trade; and may be justly considered as the most foul and hideous feature of the worst possible system of servi-

tude. It was a prominent trait of the feudal barons, to State. The history of the domestic policy of the European sovereigns, for a thousand years, is a succession of tory and centrifugal forces of the great vassal-holding lords; for these, whenever it suited their interest, pride, or caprice, refused submission to the laws, and took arms to resist their execution. The policy of the sove- in the Union, was equally impossible. For this reason, reigns was to enfranchise the serfs, and employ them as all the chances of war were to be preserved and husa means of humbling the haughty and rebellious nobles. banded. Those who opposed the ratification of the trea-In Russia, where the feudal system still subsists, in its ty, were precisely the men and the presses which then, the District of Columbia! ancient rigor, somewhat softened by the influence reflected from the freedom and refinement of western Euope, the old contest betwixt the sovereign and nobles has been going on for a long time, and is going on with increasing earnestness at the present time. The dethronement and sudden death of so many Russian emperors have been owing more to their attempts to circum scribe the power of the nobles, and relieve the serfs from their cruel oppression, than to all other causes. Alexander emancipated considerable bodies of serfs; but it has been stated, with a sort of exultation, of which we have examples in our own country, and our northers press that many of these have voluntarily returned to the state of villenage, from pure disgust of freedom. It appears that Nicholas not long ago issued a decree for very extensive if not general emancipation; but in consequence, as it is supposed, of the resistance and menaces of the nobility, he issued another decree, which,

The question of State rights, strict construction, and nullification, all one in substance, we regard as essentially the same as that which so long agitated the nations of western Europe, and is still pending in Russia. It arises from fear and jealousy, naturally entertained by feudal lords, of a central and overshadowing sovereignty. In the United States the ordinary uneasiness and jealousy of those lords, is aggravated to a degree of ch way thwind blows." frenzy, by the surrounding infection of freedom, by the ard, I miced a com- influence of English example, and of a free press, and ed, v know it was by the zeal with which abolitionists are availing themselves of it.

though not directly revoking the first, rendered it inope-

The doctrine of strict construction and State rights in a pre- was originated by Jefferson, and came into operation in the federal government when, under his auspices, slaverowded of ry obtained the ascendancy. That the doctrine was got also left up for the protection of the slave interest, is proved by the fact that its author and disciples have been the most unscrupulous, not only in stretching the powers of the Constitution, as if it were merely a bit of parchment or rather of India rubber: but also in committing palpable and acknowledged violations of it, whenever they ould thereby strengthen and aggrandize the slavehold-

he strict constructionists passed laws confiscating owed by slaveholders to foreigners; and they have lly passed "stop laws," to prevent northern creesisted, and do resist, the establishment of a of a contract is impaired by candebtor does not refuse to pay, all he possesses, and yet can om paying their northern motive for opposing thern States have American feudal ory, and innu may be suf- they thought the continuance of slavery was jeoparded by

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully pairing of the obligation of contracts!" These laws liers, and even worse; for each was authorized and requir-

It was so, emphatically, in this case. If the necessity honest mass of the northern democracy; and we have existed, there would, for that very reason, have been no always believed that nothing else could do it, so firm difficulty in obtaining the consent of the people to an and habitual was the dominion of the trading demaamendment of the Constitution, conferring the desired gogues, who, whipping and spurring with might and authority.

Great Britain a large, and to her the only important part despised multitude. Thanks to that vestal fire which of the disputed territory of Maine and Massachusetts, lives in human breasts, often smouldering, but never exthe leading State rights men in the Senate, with General tinguished; that Jackson, a State rights President, at their head, were in favor of accepting and ratifying it, without the consent of the representatives of the people of Maine, and without even consulting either the government or people of Massachusetts ! This was the respect of State rights men for State rights! Yet, when a less portion of this territory was finally ceded for full equivalents, and with the unanimous consent of both the States to which the territory belonged, then many of the State rights and strict construction men raised a clamor against it, as an infracmport, which fendal masters never possessed. Thus tion of the Constitution, because it had not conferred, in express terms, the power of ceding any portion of the republic! How is such inconsistency to be explained? Our opinion is, that at the date of the Ashburton treaty, it suited the purposes of these strict constructionists to retain and cherish, instead of removing all possible causes of irritation and hostility against Great Britain. For Great Britain, they knew to be morally impossible; and hey knew, also, that to induce the people of the North, robbery, for the sole purpose of increasing and perpetuating slavery, and the preponderance of the slave power Messrs. Wise and Gilmer, of the House, and the Madisonian newspaper. In 1798, a law was passed by Congress, and entirely

Henry, neither of them then in public life, by which false

and malicious slanders, and libels upon the government, or any branch of the government, with intent to stir of manhood. He has evidently studied to perfect himap sedition and opposition, were made punishable by fine and imprisonment. But the accused was allowed by this law, to give evidence of the truth of the words, as a full is visible on every page. and complete justification. By the law of libel, as i existed previously throughout the country, the accused was not permitted to prove the truth of the defamatory discretion of the judge, though every word that he uttered the old law of libel, the jury were not permitted to deter mine whether the words were libellous, (which was the tier's. only question of real importance.) but merely whether the person charged were the author, the judges claiming, and exercising the right of determining whether the word should be construed into a criminal offense. Now, the law in question, called the Sedition Law, gave the jury entire control of the whole question of "guilty or no guilty." In other words, it applied for the first time, in our jurisprudence, the trial by jury, to cases of public slander, cases in which, above most others, it is neces sary to the freedom of the press, the purity of the government, and the safety of the citizens. But notwithstanding all this, the strict constructionists, and State rights men, with Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison at their head, declared this act to be a plain infraction of the provision that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the press." This law greatly enlarged the liberty of speech and the press, but the slave politicians did not mind that. They knew that the peowould not stand to make nice legal distinctions, which, manly spirit he strikes his lyre for God and Freedom. in fact, they could not, without inquiring carefully what was the precise state of the old law, and the exact interpremilitary force.) They declared it null and void. The legis- the past year, he delivered his views as follows: ted, is that it "impairs the obliga- country from much, if not the greater part of the politi- what you call eddication?" seems to us that men who can cal profligacy and corruption, which have so early charac- In Congress he votes that Mr. Adams shall not be perterized our career. But wherefore, it may be asked, should mitted to speak in favor of the right of petition, although the slaveholders have felt any special interest in opposing as many slaveholders as desired had just been permitted. the Sedition Law? We have explained this in a former by a suspension of the gag-rule, to address the House on when Virginians exonerate part of this essay, but to save the trouble and difficulty of the other side. stirring up the prejudices, inflaming the passions, and other sections. two administrations, which have not been controlled but not so great a man by considerable as General Jackand then have de- by slavemongers and their retainers—the demagogues. son."

to the abolitionists, "the tendency ourse is to retard the coming of that blessedwhich they all sigh." I presume, if he were te a change of course for them, it would be to whig ticket, including Henry Clay; advocate for petition, and the right of free colored vites. To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress

to the abolitionists, "the tendency ourse is to retard the coming slaves for market, and that bill, a crime to print and circulate through the press. The very law itself, had it passed, could not have been distincted through the press. The very law itself, had it passed, could not have been distincted through the press.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress

To the Senate and House of Representatives his femi. gentle a name,) strict constructionists can see no "im- general, and all the city and village post-masters, his fami-

nain, have for half a century been riding to undeserved When the king of Holland made his award, giving to and fatal eminence, on the back of the unreflecting and

"Nobleness that lies In every man, sleeping, but never dead;"

our hope seems about to be realized. There will be hard struggles, yet. There are political bandits, who, true to the ruling passion, will sell their lives as dearly as possible; but their end must come-their days are

With the greatest pleasure have we seen the demoeratic presses, one after another, with a sternness and brevity, which could not fail to startle and throw aback the slave-mongers, who calculated upon their continued delusion, come out and denounce the project of annexing Texas, and the most high-handed, anti-democractic, open, gross, and palpable violation of the fundamental right of free petition. It was our intention to copy to day a number of these sharp, quick, unequivocal sh which have astonished Mr. Wise, as the shots o Concord did the boy who had never seen anything but a now the darling object of the slaveholders was to ob- training. "By jingo," said he, "they're firing bullets!" we cannot defer our thanks to Mr. Beardsley, of this State, for the great good he has done on the question of in the face of this fact, to join in an act of perfidy and the right of petition. At the same time, we must say to him, that he reckons without his host, if he supposes we are going to be satisfied with having our own stolen property restored. We will demand, with new energy, and with an emphasis swelling to a note of thunder, immediate and entire restitution to our brethren. Ho, for

"Once more to the breach, dear friends; once more, Or close the wall up with New English dead."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

This highly popular writer has just issued a new volume of Poems, in very neat and tasteful style. Between approved by such patriots as Washington and Patrick this and his first volume, there is most manifest improvement. That was the utterance of youth, full of poetic promise; this has the matured, well-proportioned beauty self in poetry as an art; and better than this, the growth of his soul, of large, liberal, and comprehensive thought,

We are not sure that this volume does not place Lowell at the head of American poets. He has not the same melodious flow of versification as Longfellow or Bryant; words, but might be sentenced to incarceration, at the but his simple, rugged beauty, so much like the best poetry of the old English school, is to us more attractive. were true, for at that time the maxim, "the greater the Like Whittier, he burns with love of Freedom, and detestruth the greater the libel," still prevailed. Moreover, by tation of all wrong and oppression; but his thoughts are far more expansive, more universe-embacing, than Whit-

Critics will probably pronounce Prometheus the gem of the book. It is filled with high philosophy, uttered in tones of mournful grandeur, like the old Greek Æschylus. The Legend of Brittany heams with noetic heauty. What could be more sweetly graceful than the following description of a young romantic girl?:

"None looked upon her but he straightway thought
Of all the greenest depths of country cheer,
And into each one's heart was freshly brought
What was to him the sweetest time of year,
So was her very look and motion fraught
With out-of-door delights and forest lere;
Not the first violet on a woodland lea
Seemed a more visible gift of spring than she.

She dwelt forever in a region bright,
Peopled with living fancies of her own,
Where nought could come but visions of delight,
Far, far aloof from earth's eternal moan:
A summer cloud thrilled through with rosy light,
Floating beneath the blue sky all alone,
Her spirit wandered by itself, and won
A golden edge from some unsetting sun."

On the last page, are two sonnets from this volume; one to Wendell Phillips, the other to Joshua R. Giddings. ple were extremely sensitive on these points, that their We quote them not as the most beautiful execumens of jealousy of any interference whatever could be easily verse, but to show how nobly this gifted young poet excited, and their passions inflamed, and that then they throws himself on the unpopular side, and with what a

"A WILD HOOSIER."-He is the only member of Contation of the new. This law, the legislatures of Ken-gress whom I have ever heard, either in public or private, tucky and Virginia, under the auspicies of Jefferson and declare himself in favor of repudiation "in the abstract." Madison, "nullified," (except that they did not resist with At an educational meeting, held in his State, within

latures of all the free States, except Pennsylvania, declared "If a boy is licked to make him go to school, I don't mmerce, and so uniformly demanded, both it, in their opinion, a constitutional, necessary and proper blame him for going; but if a boy of mine was such a law, referring for justification of it, to the notorious and fool as to go of his own accord, I'd lick him half to death, jection which they have always al- increasing licenciousness of the press. Had the law been for I'd know he'd never be good for anything any how. e of a bankrupt law, applicable to sustained, it would, in all probability, have saved this Look at me! How was I made? Did I ever have any

a reference to back papers, we will say here, that we do He vaunts that the West have power now, and will not presume that they felt any interest in opposing it, or go for their own improvements at the common expense, would have opposed it, if it had not offered the means of without "the dead weight" of similar improvements in

hoodwinking the judgments of the well-meaning mass of He says that he feels "a perfect contempt" for the disantage, and growth of the people; so that they might be used by slaveholders tricting law of the last Congress. Yet John Tyler signed and demagogues, for the overthrow of the last of the only the bill, and he calls John Tyler "a pretty good old soul,

> And now let us see what the strict constructionists and We trust that these few lines will aid the cause of ednullifiers attempted to do to the freedom of the press, when ucation "considerable."

To Nett receipts from the Decennial Meeting, at me they have the exercise of that feredom. Mr. Calhoun brought into Philadelphia, \$402 55.

f England, the Senate of the United States, a bill, authorizing and reen by the quiring every postmaster in the country to suppress and | | We have received a communication from Abby for ex- destroy any publication touching slavery. There are many Kelley too l but which we shall publish almost parts of the Holy Scriptures which it would have been, by with ple

megro to run away and meet him at a place appointed sions. The conduct of Byrne, throughout, was of the where they divide the money. He then takes him to most outrageous character.—Philada. Cor. another section of the country, and sells him again; the negro runs away, and they again divide the money. Af-ter having sold the negro in this way several times over, he takes him into the woods, murders him, and takes the

tions against certain persons charged with aiding run. Mr. Merrick said he should soon have prepared for intro- but to the demands of the Constitution, and the interests

This committee, "having gone through the testimony after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that a legal prosecution would not be justified by the evidence yet, being fully persuaded of the guilt of the accused, de eided that Dr. D. P. Nelson be required to leave State of Missouri, within four days, and that James Bot-kin be required to leave his present residence, (an island in the Mississippi,) within four days, and not to set-tle within fifty miles of Lewis county, and never to be again seen in Lewis or Clark counties. If, after the expiration of the time specified, he be found in his present residence, or in its neighborhood, he is to receive fifty lashes on his bare back, well laid on; and if found or the shores of either county in the time specified for his departure, he is to be hanged by the neck till he is dead! dead!! dead!!!"

Botkin, will be a precedent for similar offenses hereaf-That all negroes found going at large, without a pass, der of the day for Tuesday next. Lost. be subject to receive ten lashes from any member of

the anti-abolition society.

or's message, a bill was introduced into the legislature of this State, to prevent free blacks from entering the State. The 1st section of this bill requires the captain on a penalty, to deposit in the sheriff's office, as soon structing the committee of ways and means to report a argued to show that it did not. He also contended that John, £22 from Philadelphia, and £41 from Kentucky. me I must get seventy-five dollars for the watch,

to enter into the recognizance, the free negro or person shall be committed to jail, and the sheriff, by order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. Boyd, of Kenshall be committed to jail, and the sheriff, by order of the magistrate, shall take possession of the vessel, and retain such possession until the recognizance has been executed, or the vessel is ready to proceed to sea, and the expenses of arresting and detaining the vessel have the expenses of arresting and detaining the vessel have blish one for the revenue only: rejected—yeas 83, nays

Senate. We hail this as a symptom of returning reason.

Were abolitionists, in reality, hostile to the southern people, they would wish them to persevere in such legislation, but they do not desire it, on the contrary they wish Were abolitionists, in reality, hostile to the southern people, they would wish them to persevere in such legislation, but they do not desire it, on the contrary, they wish that they may consult their true interest, security and happiness by doing justice to the unhappy beings, whom lition of the franking privilege, and the amendment of the postage laws. [Its principal provisions are the about the postage laws. [Its principal provisions are the about the postage laws.] they have so greatly wronged.

PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—The Bangor Gazette contains a letter from a correspondent at Baltimore, which details several interesting facts, showing the progress of anti-slavery in that State. The time, it would seem, cannot be far distant, when slavery will be terminated in Maryland. Anti-slavery periodicals are constantly passing through the post-office notwithstanding the various of the committee of ways and means to report a bill so motion.

Congress, except upon official business, and the imposition is proposed in the imposition of the imposition of the committee as above, in presence of the control of the imposition of the imposition of the reception of petitions. Let some one bring in a bill to abolish slavery. I believe it will be rejected by a nearly unanimous vote. It is non-sense to try to prevent the agistation of the question of the question of the questions of order will not stop any agitation.

The resolution of Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, instructing the committee of ways and means to report a bill so motion of the sentence being discretified and research to the post-office ontwithstanding the various of the sentence being discretified and research to the post-office ontwithstanding the various of the committee of ways and means to report a bill so motion of Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, instructing the committee of ways and means to report a bill so motion of the custom of the committee of ways and means to report a bill so motion of the custom of the committee of ways and means to report a bill so motion of the custom of the interesting facts, showing the progress of and it is hardly because they must go for the reception of petitions. Let the court. She is but thirteen years old, and it is hardly because they must go for the reception of the court. She is but thirteen years old, and it is hardly because they must go for the reception of the court. She is but thirteen years old, and it is hardly because they must go for the reception of the court. She is but thirteen years old, and it is hardly because they must police orders to prevent them. Two noted slave deal-cient for the wants of the government, economically ad-icient for the wants of the government, economically ad-jected. We have been standing here on the outposts, ministered, and with such discriminations as look to fighting against petitions. To take such grounds as I negroes, have been closed, and only one large establishment remains in Baltimore. There is a fast increasing tion of the previous question, was rejected, by the large members will review the matter. Our position as mem conviction of the inhumanity of the system, its unprofitableness under any kind of management, and the universal detestation with which it is trying to be regarded, which must soon result in its complete overthrow in that

THE OLD REFORMERS .- Wiclif's body, thirteen years fairs. after his death, was disintrered, and burned, and the ashes thrown into a neighboring brook. Speaking of this ing the committee of ways and means to inquire into transaction, Fuller says-"The brook did convey his the expediency of the coinage of one dollar gold piecesashes into Avon; Avon into Severn; Severn into the nar- adopted. row seas: they into the main ocean. And thus, the ashes of Wiclif are the emblem of his doctrine, which now dispersed all the world over." The ashes of Huss act. were thrown into the Rhine.

MAN.-Judge Flech sentenced a man by the name of the 4th of March, 1843. Bostwick, of Marshall, to five years in the State prison, for stabbing a man, and causing his death, in an affray government for Oregon. about a mistress.

Judge Witherell sentenced a black man in Ann Arbor. to five years' imprisonment in the State prison, for stealing fifty cents' worth.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

AMHERST, Mass. Dec. 1, 1843. Mr. Hawley—The slave, Reuben Clarke, who was saved from exile to Georgia, from his wife and children, by the generous contributions of some of the good people of Charlestown, Northampton, Boston, Medford, Spring field, and Amherst, (in the order of the respective amounts,) was paid for, and set free, the last of June. It afterward appeared, that when Mr. B. brother-in-law of Reuben's mistress, came to take him to the trader's pen, he foolishly made a show of resistance, with a four pound weight, and a butcher knife, though he touched that I shall not notice these outbreaks. Mr. B. put him in jail, in Washington City, July 10, after he was free, on the charge of an assault intent to kill; a hanging business, by an old law care-I'll make him care. of Maryland, embalmed by Congress. There Reuben remained, till his wife, still a slave, got money to pay a lawyer, who set him free, November 13, by an order of the court, without trial or indictment. On these hot and cold blooded doings, none will be at a loss for comments. Reuben and his wife express unbounded gratitude to his deliverers, who will doubtless have no reason to regret.

Mr. White, (late Speaker,) interfered, he said, not as gued, from the inferior of the facts. The House certainly came to the understanding yester-than if they were to be manumitted. He referred to the political history of abolition, denouncing the whole abolition movement as "a miserable, contemptible hobby, too for the purpose of making political history of abolition. The other hand, it has since been reported, that no envention for adjusting our remaining designs. The House certainly came to the understanding yester-than if they were to be manumitted. He referred to the political history of abolition, denouncing the whole abolition movement as "a miserable, contemptible hobby, too for the other hand, it has since been reported, that no envention had been formed, but that Thompson had had passports handed him by order of Santa Anna, for his department of the propagation of the people of the free States were against it, and are the inferious to state the facts.

Mr. White, (late Speaker,) interfered, he said, not as "gued, from the inferious of t

WILLIAM A. WHITE .- This young gentleman returned to his home in Watertown, a few days ago, after an absence of several weeks. He has been engaged with Remond, Douglas, and other old school abolitionists, in Western New-York, Ohio, and Indiana, attending the conventions held to discuss the question of slavery. In on the table. all of these, Mr. White has been a devoted and eloquent advocate of freedom. With the courage of a true quent advocate of freedom. With the courage of a true renewal of the motion was not now in order.

Mr. Giddings explained that he had read to a meeting hero, and the purpose of a Christian philanthropist, he has gone forth. When he returned home from his tour, the people of Watertown turned out en masse, to meet him, and welcome him home again. It was certainly a pleasing spectacle, and must have touched the heart of Mr. White and his friends with a solemn, though pleasing vote was 102 to 78. So the vote was reconsidered. We are glad to record any honor which may be conferred on our young friend. May they be accumulated, and may he long live to enjoy them. We well-mulated, and may he long live to enjoy them. We well-demonstrate the consideration of the report.

The Speaker said it would require two-thirds. Mr. North as firmly as he would those of the South. He had

rived here last night, with a slaver she had captured off he wished to give the committee an opportunity to revise Cape Frio, having on board 360 slaves, men, women, and their report—that is, to restore the 21st rule children. This slaver was only about double the size of one of our launches, and the poor unfortunate beings to show that Mr. Adams's motion was in order, and was twere packed in her like as many herrings would be in a a privileged motion. cask. It appears that they had been stowed in like this for the space of forty-five days. Death had happily released a great many of them from their torture. But oh, the sight of the living masses of corruption was enough to strike terror into the most flinty heart, as they were any majority that resists the whole of the original 21st covered with sores from head to foot. They were as rule. soon as possible relieved from their forty-five day region, being taken out and placed on board the receiving ship, on rules,) said he was the innocent cause of all this difto be under seven years of age, and forty-five males un- be otherwise filled. der ten."-Hants Independent.

(Tennessee,) published in the Worcester Palladium, says: fined for some time, away from friends and relatives.

"The negro-stealer takes a negro to the lower country; sells him for \$800 or \$1000 cash; then tells the answer the charge of kidnapping, at the court of sts- incendiary makes me cold. [loud laughter.]

Congress.

Bills were introduced on leave as follows:

through Indiana and Illinois.

By Mr. Semple, of Humons, rangements of the United States.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4th.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3. Mr. Adams introduced a resolution, inquiring of the the exercise of the power. This out-Herods Herod. We did not know that our President as to the present state of the Smithsonian country could furnish a deliberative assembly so desti-

This bill, so odious in its character, calculated to cripple the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired and disbursement of the public the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Repaired the Commerce of the State, passed the House of Rep

ing through the post-office, notwithstanding the various diffying the present tariff as to provide a revenue suffithat object, and no other, came up, and under the opera- have taken, is death to the South. But, I hope Southern vote of yeas 84, nays 102.

> thorize the President to give notice to the British govern- try the main issue. We stand on firm ground. But we Hafiz Pacha has been displaced to make room for Achment to terminate the convention for the joint occupation

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, offered a resolution instruct-

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Payne, of Alabama, to repeal the distribution the act of 1842 as requires the second regiment of dra- best thing, he thought, that could be discussed. THE DIFFERENCE BETWIXT A NEGRO AND A WHITE goons to be converted into a regiment of riflemen, after was pretty well for a member from Buncombe. The mem-

> By Mr. Hughes, for the organization of a territorial FRIDAY, Jan. 5. "Twenty-first Rule." Mr. Adams attempted to get up the motion made som

> days ago, to reconsider the vote refusing to assign a cer-tain day for the consideration of the report of the com-Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to take up the order of the

standing The Speaker said it was. Mr. Ingersoll. That was not my understanding. It is the first I heard of it; I withdraw my motion.

It is the first I heard of it; I withdraw my motion. Mr. C. Johnson moved to lay the motion to reconsider

Mr. Adams said, as the House had refused to lay the ting that he (Mr. Clay) agreed with Mr. G. on the subMexico, speak different languages, and are very dissimiE. Robbins.

reconsider the vote refusing to assign a day for the con-Mr. Adams moved that Tuesday next be assigned for

a privileged question. Mr. Dromgoole (a member of the committee on rules)

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—Extract of a letter, dated Mr. Dromgoole (a member of the committee on rules) H. M. S. Fisguard Rio, September 11: "The Frolic armoved to recommit the report to the committee. He said

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (a member of the committee

were piled on each other in great confusion.

duction, the bill of which he had given notice, on this subject.

Wednesday, Jan. 3d.

Wednesday, Jan. 3d.

Wednesday, Jan. 3d. Bills were introduced on leave as follows:

By Mr. Crittenden, to change the time of meeting of the Supreme Court of the United States, from the second Monday in Jannary, to the first Monday in December.

By Mr. Crittenden, to change the time of meeting of the supreme Court of the United States, from the second Monday in Jannary, to the first Monday in December.

Bills were introduced on leave as follows:

The supreme Court of the United States, from the second Monday in Jannary, to the first Monday in December.

By Mr. Crittenden, to change the time of meeting of the unquestionable right of all the citizens of this country, to petition Congress on any subject. He challenged gentlemen to produce any evidence in the English par-THURSDAY, Jan. 4th.

Mr. Fulton, of Tennesee, gave notice of a bill to exend the franking privelege to ex-Vice Presidents.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4th.

Rusin was expected to improve in consequence of that the publication of the correspondence "would rethey were addressed, by any State legislature. He referred to the action of the State legislature of Virginia, confide in the American States.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4th.

Rusin was expected to improve in consequence of that the publication of the correspondence "would rethey were addressed, by any State legislature of Virginia, confide in the American States."

Rusin was expected to improve in consequence of that the publication of the correspondence "would rethey were addressed, by any State legislature of Virginia, confide in the American States." tend the franking privelege to ex-Vice Presidents.

The resolution of Mr. Allen, of Ohio, calling on the President for any instructions given to our minister to London, relative to the title and settlement of Oregon, Afterwards, on motion, it was resolved to form an anti-abolition society, whose chief business should be to catch runaway negroes. Some dozen resolutions were passed among which we give the following as curicular to make the propriety of bringing from Hilipois, an abolitionist for each negro they aid in escaping from Hilipois, an abolitionist for each negro they aid in escaping from Missouri.

That we recommend the propriety of Richard Ells, of Quincy, and \$100 for Erasmus Bentites of Richard Ells, of Quincy, and \$100 for Erasmus Bentites of Virgilian. All petitions, expressed in his opinion, to be received and and fire some remarks by Messers. Morehead and and and anti-abolitions on the subtest of the catch runaway negroes. Some dozen resolutions and anti-abolition society, whose chief business should be catch runaway negroes. Some dozen resolutions and anti-abolition society, whose chief business should be catch runaway negroes. Some dozen resolutions on the subtest, and the latter vehomently urging it, at whatever consequences.—was laid over to Monday.

That we recommend the propriety of bringing from Hilipois, an abolitionist for each negro they aid in escaping from Missouri.

That we will give a reward of \$200 for the delivery of Richard Ells, of Quincy, and \$100 for Erasmus Bentitivity of the session, during which petitions are received in order,) and the bill to refund General Jackson's fine was again taken up in committee of the whole and considered. We could then express our own judg-to-the former arguing against the propriety of granting them. It had been the dollient of the potential and unconstitutional object, it could not be received. Mr. B. was fair, tereated sympathy for O'Connell. The attorney to the propriety of granting them. It had been that the government has conducted the whole anti-period for an unconstitutional object, it could not be received. In the first the petition and considered. We could then express our own judg-to the propriety of granting them. It had been the propriety of gran Afterwards, on motion, it was resolved to form an ami-abolition society, whose chief business should be and Allen—the former arguing against the propriety of and considered. We could then express our own judg-

instructions in his possession from the British government to their commanders: adopted.

[We are very glad to see this.]

[We are very glad to see this.]

Mr. Beardsley did not agree with his colleague (Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, offered a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to report a bill reducing all duties upon imports above thirty per bill reducing all duties upon imports above thirty per large of the many papers and in neat type. The price will be 75 ceased. He then took the watch, spoons, and jewelry, from the money-drawer, and gave them to me, telling me where to pawn them, and what to get for them. He told me I must get seventy-five dollars for the watch, and bill reducing all duties upon imports above thirty per large of discussion; and a many paper not conducted in other articles.

M John O'Connell, in the absence of his tather, hand-cause there was not more money in the noney drawer, and gave them to me, telling me where to pawn them, and what to get for them. He told me I must get seventy-five dollars for the watch, and an animal over the amounts which I must get for each of the other articles.

M John O'Connell, in the absence of his tather, hand-cause there was not more money in the noney drawer, and gave them to me, telling me where to pawn them, and what to get for them. He told me I must get seventy-five dollars for the watch, and an armidisc for the watch, and ar as he enters port, a list of all the negroes he has one and providing for the 2d section requires "that such free cooks, stew-ards, mariners, &c. shall not leave the vessel, or come one shore, except within such limits as may be defined by the municipal authorities of the port. For violation of feit one handred dollars. The captain is also bound to enter into a recognizance in one thousand dollars, with the above requisitions. On the recognizance, the free negro or person.

The 2d section requires "that such free cooks, stew-ards, mariners, &c. shall not leave, the captain or master of the power, thousand collars, with a such free are of the power, the captain or master of the veste shall for leave the vessel, and the power to abolish slavery. The power as so clear and satisfactory as terms could make it. He also contended that fill did not. He also contended that John, £22 from Philadelphia, and £41 from Kentucky. The power to abolish slavery. The power as set of the week, will amount to close on £1,60.

FRANCE.

The goal and sufficient security for dollars for the week, will amount to close on the finite and providing for the week, will amount to close on £1,60.

FRANCE.

The power to abolish slavery. The power as the finite articles.

The power to abolish slavery. The power as the finite articles.

The power to abolish slavery. The power as the finite articles.

The power to abolish slavery or the finite and providing for the week, will amount to close on the finite articles.

The power articles.

The power to abolish slavery. The power as selected with remuneration or without it. But the was opposed to the exercise of the power, under all individual responsibility.

The was opposed to the exercise of the power, under all individual responsibility.

The was opposed to the exercise of the power to abolish slavery. The work of the was followed by Queen Christine, the was on a possible, for he power, under all individual responsibility.

The cap articles.

The power down the finity of the watch, and the other t

the postage laws. Its principal provisions are the about the nad a bush ngrit with the abolition of the franks of postmasters, and of members of enough. Let us come into open field. Many gentle, self as the retim of a conspiracy. The queen made a conspiracy of the made and the imposition of a slight pestage mean repulsion of the franks of postmasters, and the imposition of a slight pestage mean repulsion of the franks of postmasters, and the imposition of a slight pestage mean repulsion of the franks of postmasters, and the imposition of the franks of postmasters are the abolition of the franks of postmasters, and the imposition of the franks of postmasters are the abolition of the franks of the fr

They ought to be received and reontemptible things. bers is such, that we must be shot down. We cannot Mr. Owen, of Indiana, offered a joint resolution to au- maintain it. Had we not better call in the outposts, and neet nothing that is wrong. Let us stand on the Conof Oregon. Referred to the committee on foreign af-stitution. The people of the North say the South is not content to keep their own slaves, they want to make us laves by denying our just rights! We have good ground enough to stand on. Our people are getting up a jeal-onsy and distrust of the North. This was not so formerly.

ct.

Was a sensible speech. He deprecated all excitement. His morning ride in consequence; but that which most enranged were made in consequence; but that which most enranged the facilities of the Americana was the imprisonment of ber from Buncombe makes no Buncombe speeches.

rule in a bad way.

SATURDAY, January 6th.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to take up the order of the day, (Jackson's fine.)

Mr. Adams complained that this motion would be a breach of faith.

Mr. Ingersoll. I fling back the imputation, with the contempt that it deserves, into the teeth of him who makes it. Pll have him to know that I am less liable to the charge of breach of faith, than he is.

Mr. Adams. I do not call the gentleman to order. I care so little, said he, emphatically, for anything he says, that I shall not notice these outbreaks.

Mr. Ingersoll. Oh, he does not care. That is a very convenient way to get out of the scrape. He does not care.—Pll make him care.

Mr. White, (late Speaker,) interfered, he said, not as "neare maker," nor as helligerent, but to state the facts.

Mr. White, (late Speaker,) and the order of the day, (Jackson's fine.)

Mr. Power communication of his, in which he does not care and denounced slavery in the abstract, and, no less, the measures of the abolitionists, and said, by the publication and comment upon the former, (omitting the latters) the erroneous impression had gone forth that he was ordered there in consequence of Carba hatinson, So the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any importance to this conjecture. A british fleet was on a voyage to Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any importance to this conjecture. A british fleet was on a voyage to Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, and said, by the publication of his, how the abstract, and, no less, the measures of the abolitionists, and said, by the publication and comment upon the former, (omitting the latters) the abstract, and, no less, the measures of the abolitionists, and said, by the publication and comment upon the former, (omitting the latters) the abstract, and, no less, the measures of the abolitionists, and said, by the publication and comment upon the former, (omitting the latters) the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any importance to this conjecture. A british Reuben and his wife express unbounded gratitude to his deliverers, who will doubtless have no reason to regret deliverers, who will doubtless have no reason to regret appealed to the justice and courtesy of the House to sustain Mr. A's. motion.

Yours. very respectfully,

Frequently introduced for the purpose or making pointers appealed to the justice and courtesy of the House to sustain Mr. A's. motion.

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Frequently introduced for the purpose or making pointers appealed to the justice and courtesy of the House to sustain Mr. A's. motion.

He was opposed to the 21st rule, and advocated the 7st ception, reference, and report upon these petitions, in the same manner as others, as the mode best calculated to United States, and that a revolt of New Mexico, and a report upon these petitions, in the same manner as others, as the mode best calculated to United States, and that a revolt of New Mexico, and a Ruth Roberts.

He referred to the statement he had seen insome of the Reporter, adds: papers, that his colleague, Mr. Giddings, had read a letter of Mr. Clay before an abolition meeting in Ohio, sta-

of Oberlin students a letter—not from Henry Clay, but The House now proceeded to vote on the motion to from Cassius M. Clay, of Ky.; a man of equal wealth, of equal influence, and of equal purity of character to any authority to speak for Henry Clay, upon the subject, but he had no doubt from his known character, and lofty pa-Adams said it did not require two-thirds, because it was publicly explained this matter, in a letter which had been published in the Richmond Inquirer,, and he had only to say, that the statement to which Mr. D. hadalluded, Wise's "booted loafers" will soon overrun the greater Lindley Coates, with a view willfully to misrepresent, was an unmitiga-

mportance in Ohio. Two witnesses, one of them H. C. Taylor, late editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, have testi-

"The House resumed the discussion on the rules. Eva for that purpose. You can more easily imagine than I ficulty. As a member of the committee, he had exactly erything went off calmly and quietly, showing that some can describe the skeleton frames of these poor wretches, mined the 21st rule. He had found that it was a differthings can be discussed as well as others, and that the when I tell you that 220 of them were taken at once in ent rule, in terms and purport, from what he supposed to our launch, and conveyed to the receiving ship. Our it to be when he originally voted for it. He was commen really sickened at the spectacle they had to behold in pelled, in committee, to vote against this rule. He would who are free from bigotry and prejudice. I hope much it to be when he originally voted for it. He was compelled, in committee, to vote against this rule. He would now propose to give the House an opportunity to disemberrass themselves. Let the report be recommitted, and I will resign my place on the committee, and suffer it to be otherwise filled.

Mr. Black spoke very hotly against the course of the democrate on this question. Here, with a democratic management of two thirds we are near losing the 21st rule.

Mean propose to give the House an opportunity to disember the would a public meeting at House an opportunity to disember the whole an opport the shape of humanity; and I was glad when the last had been taken out, for I never beheld such a sight before.

There were among them, forty female children, supposed I will resign my place on the committee, and suffer it to shall be much gratified by the eloquence, or instructed by took occasion to allude to the accusations against him of M. Jones, RIGHT.—The ry society have prosecuted jority of two-thirds, we are near losing the 21st rule, has given the most unequivocal signs of gratification at received quite an extensive notice from the newspapers paid.

Anti-Slabern Rems.

| a ward constable of Southwark, for arresting, without | which "covers the whole suistence of the southern counting the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them confined for some time, away from friends and relatives.

| The negro-stealer takes a negro to the lower county; sells him for \$800 or \$1000 cash; then tells the charge of kidnapping, at the court of steps that the charge of kidnapping, at the court of steps that the supposed of supposed in the whole suistence of the southern counting them conting white the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them conting white the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them conting white the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them conting white the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them conting white the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them conting white the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them conting white the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, try;" and we cannot move a foot towards repealing the papers before us, that has a tendency to give credit to the supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them conting them conting them. On the contrary, in alluding to the spectrum which is a man its nation who has cause to be gratified at them. On the supposed them. On the supposed them. On the least shadow of cause, two unfortunate colored men, supposed to have been once slaves, and keeping them contracts the supposed to have been once slaves, and we cannot move a foot towards repealing the papers before us, that has a t Various motions, made and lost on questions of order, most wis to be,—in opposition to the wishes of the whole subject on the whole subject on the that comee he had every advantage that he could encouraged any such scheme; while, on the other hand, it table. The yeas and nays were called, and were, yeas possibly re—and found, greatly to his surprise, a ma-asserts that the person from Texas to whom Lord Broug-78, nays 106. So the House refused to lay the subject jority in favor. He has won a victory—the greatest ham referred in his speech, as having been conferred with victory eachieved in legislation, in this country ;--a on the subject, had been the political opponent of Presi-

GIERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

[Liverpool, December 9.]

of Congress to act on that subject. He had not reflected on it sufficiently to form an opinion. He was against the exercise of the power.

On the abstract question of slavery, the North, East, consequence of taking cold on the evening of the proclamble. Confession of Polly Bodium.—Richard Country Jail.—

The Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, of Lusk, has died, which has deed much excitement, as it is said that he died in the exercise of the power.

On the abstract question of slavery, the North, East, consequence of taking cold on the evening of the proclamble. Confession of Polly Bodium, And the Polly South and th

been produced by the course of this House in refusing to fordast, is confirmed. The new prime minister Olozaga, the money.

The new prime minister Olozaga, and a half-treceive petitions. He believed, moreover, that the about the days of the money. ject any petition without consideration. This was the to exter a promise that she would conceal the transac-

line of operations. TURKEY.

There has been a ministerial revolution in Turkey met Fethi Pacha, brother-in-law to the sultan.

MEXICO. that they had come over from New Orleans with the ossaid to be buried upon the estate of Santa Anna, but that their real purpose was to assassinate him, while taking Mass.; William A. White, Boston; Robert G. Shaw, jr. Their real purpose was to assassinate him, while taking his morning ride through his grounds. Various arrests were made in consequence; but that which most enraged I. P. Hamilton, Calcutta, Ohio, \$5; James Cannings were made in consequence; but that which most enraged

captain Place, by order of Santa Anna, for the purpose of Lewis, Short Creek, Harrison country, Ohio, \$8; so the House adjourned at 4 o'clock, leaving the 21st on a bad way.

[We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce for the eport of the interesting proceedings of Friday.]

[We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce for the eport of the interesting proceedings of Friday.] in prison eight or ten days. At last, after undergoing a

The discussion on the report of rules for the House (omitting the 21st) by Mr. Adams, from the select committee on rules, was continued by Mr. Duncan during the house He referred to a former communication of his, here. He referred to a former communication of his, here. He referred to a former communication of his, here. The Mexican government had contracted with persons in New-York, to build 12 gum boats, of 50 tons each, for the defense of Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any important the defense of Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any important the defense of Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any important the defense of Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any important the defense of Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any important the defense of Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any important the defense of Vera Cruz, against an expected attack of the British, as it was said. [We do not attach any important the British and the British The Mexican government had contracted with persons List of Contributions and paid Pledges received at the late

nion thereof with Texas, are probable. The St. Louis Roth Roberts,

"We do not place much confidence, however, in any John Agnew, such movement, as the citizens of Texas and of New lar in habits, manners, and feelings." TEXAS.

The intelligence from Texas for the last month, is instructive, as it exposes the shameful forgeries, respecting
British intrigue, and a British scheme of acquring Texas!

Deborah Marott, m the State. He had said to the meeting that he had no We pronounced this at the time, a wicked and impudent we pronounced this at the time, a wicked and impudent the state of the state o fabrication, intended to rekindle all the latent fires of na- E. M. Taylor, fabrication, intended to feature against Great Britain E. M. Taylor, tional jealousy, and prejudice, against Great Britain E. M. Taylor, J. J. G. Bias, with a design to make these passions of the people, propel the car of slaveholding avarice, and ambition to pel the car of slaveholding avarice, and ambilion to conquest! It was calculated by the slavemongers, and is Elizabeth Lewis, oublished as it must have been, by some of the papers part of Mexico, "sack her cities, and rifle her churches;" S. P. Moore, and that then, to get back the central and main portion Nathan Evan of her territory, and a nominal and precarious indepen-[This is a matter that appears to have assumed some dence, she will be glad to yield up Texas, and perhaps of them H. C. New Mexico and California! Such are the splendid visual Lewis, Taylor, late editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, have testified that Mr. Giddings did, on the stump, represent the
letter from which he read, and which he since, and now

C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Gilmer, Thomas H. Benton, Wm.

C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Gilmer, Thomas H. Benton, Wm.

Mary Crew,

Mary Coates, says, was from Cassius M. Clay, to be from Henry Clay. C. Preston, Joel R. Poinsett, Anthony Butler, Waddy Esther Coates, We believe Mr. Gidding's statement.

Thompson, and all the tribes of slavemongers, Texas Listher Coates, Extract from the correspondent of the Jour. of Commerce. land speculators, and land scrip-holders, from Key West WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, January 6. to Kentucky. It will be an exquisite joke as well as a Paid J. It eresumed the discussion on the rules. For carried speculation, if the cute Yankees can be made to Jacob Clemens, ght out this magnificent scheme, by rubbing their ears Miss Warwick, with a tale of British intrigue. Street loafers rub the ears Mary Coates, of does to make them fight. And now for the facts to John Thomas

bhy had surreptitiously obtained copies of important docublic, the best understanding prevails, has had access to

General Atems.

That it need not be expected that the very lenient inflicted upon David P. Nelson, and James of the more of the whole on the contrary to the principles of the she per from the respect for the crown.

That all negroes found going at large, without a pass, of the day for Tuesday next. Lost.

Was again taken up in committee of the whole on the contrary to the principles of that ground, and that it was functioned to the crown.

Real meetings of the crown.

Real meetings on the respect for the crown.

Real meetings continued to be held in Ireland. It is should be excluded which prayed for the abolition of the select committee repealing the 21st rule, be made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Lost.

A mer has been despatched to the Shannon.

A mer has been despatched to the Shannon.

A mer has been despatched to the Shannon of the pustibles, and she, by his direction, set fire to them, burnt the present of the day for Tuesday next. Lost.

tute of justice, manly regard for law and honorable feeling as this.—N. Y. Tribune.

Also, calling upon the President for copies of all ingest that Emeline Houseman and her child were dead. I went to George S. Waite's store. Mr. Waite told me lieved the South would be, as an original question.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, interposed. The gentleman from the did not view slavery as an evil. On the contrary, they related the suppression of the slave-trade; and of any similar the whole night, to prevent the people of that State asked him who murdered the meeting.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, interposed. The gentleman from tending the meeting.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, interposed. The people of that State asked him who murdered the meeting the meeting.

Mr. Black of Georgia and the was mount of the slave-trade; and this was mounted to the slave to find the suppression of the slave trade; and this was mounted to the slave to find the suppression of the slave trade; and this was mounted to the slave to find the slave to find the suppression of the slave trade; and this was mounted to the slave to find the slave trade in the whole night, to prevent the people of that State asked him who murdered the meeting.

Mr. Black of Georgia and the contrary they resident to find fault be asked him who murdered the beautered to find fault be asked to find the suppression of the slave trade; and this was mounted to find fault be asked to find the suppression of the slave trade to find fault be asked to find the suppression of the slave trade; and of any similar the contract the slave trade in the whole night, to prevent the people of that Emeline Houseman and her child were dead. I went to George S. Waite's store. Mr. Black the slave trade is the contract the slave trade in the whole night, to prevent the people of that Emeline Houseman and her child were dead. I went to George S. Waite's store. Mr. Black the slave trade is the slave trade in the slave trade is the slave trade in the slave trade is the slave trade in the slave trade is the sla and West, were unquestionably opposed to it. He be- matic forbidding the Clontarf meeting, he having been I went to New-York on Christmas morning last, and M John O'Connell, in the absence of his father, hand-

> the watch for thirty-five dollars; the spoons for three dollars and a half; the gold chain for twenty-five dollars; and two dessert spoons and sugar-tongs, for two dollars and a half. I then came back again to Waite's store with

Waite then gave me some medicine, and told me to go He entered Queen Isabella's ap- to Greenwich street, and stay till I was confined, and to ack the next morning to New-York; and went to Mr. Mr. Waite. Albert asked me where I got the more and I told him that it was money I got from my mothe

There are somewhat later dates from India. The troubles continue. The Afighans menace Pesawar, the governor of which has fled. The Bengal troops, ten thousand in number, have in consequence changed their

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS For the week ending 1st mo. (Jan.) 6th, 1844.

Received for the Standard-The following persons have each paid \$2: Joseph Butler, Newburyport, Mass.; Is-The most notable incident is an alledged attempt of cer- rael C. Page, Bucksport, Me.; Naylor & Webster, Short that they had come over from New Orleans with the os-The South are led to suppose that half of the northern people are really abolitionists.

This was not so formerly. It is was not so formerly. It is a south are led to suppose that half of the northern people are really abolitionists.

Brown, West Newbury, Mass.; Miss E. A. Darling, Woonsocket, R. I.; Charles D. Merriam, Framingham,

the feelings of the Americans, was the imprisonment of Capitain Place, by order of Santa Anna, for the purpose land, \$18.70; E. Hutchinson, Haverhill, Mass. \$1:

\$5 00 Jane Mary Weakly, \$1 00 1 00 B. Lloyd, 1 00 50 M. A. Elliott, 1 00 1 00 S. Heston, 1 00 J. S. Beane 50 Mary H. Vickers, 50 Edwin Griffin, 50 J. N. Taylor, 1 00 Beni. Pyle. 1 00 George Sellers, 1 00 Edith Walton 50 Rebecca Walton, 1 00 S. A. Taylor, 50 S. H. Palmer, 1 00 M. W. Pickering. 5 00 L. Cox, 1 00 A. Marshall, E. L. B. Wright, 2 00 Emily Pickering, 1 00 Sidney Ann Lewis, 1 00 E. Nicholson, 50 Mr. Dent. 1.00 Joseph Furnace, 1 00 Joel Fisher, 00 Robert Ely, 00 Joseph Brinton, E. Robbins, 1 00 Joshua Brinton, 20 00 Henry C. Cornish, 1 00 Wm. H. Johnson, 1 00 Mary Darlington, 1 00 Jane Van Bracker 00 Jonas Wyman, 1 00 Hiram S. Gilmore, 1 00 Wm. J. Allinson. 1 00 Thomas Coffi 1 00 Hannah Wright, 5 00 Howard Gilbert, 12 John Thomas, 50 J. Miller, 2 00 1 00 Catharine M. Scarlet, 2 00 1 00 M. Turall. 5 00 M. Rogers 1 00 Richard Darlington, Paid J. M. McKim, after the meeting closed.

25 R. B. Neall, 25 M. Hays, 50 L. White, 25 00 Elizabeth White,

NOTICES.

The following are the items, the sum of which was

Asknowledgments in behalf of the New-York Vigilance Committee.

the billowing at the Standard of December 28: Collected at annual meeting, \$84; C. Marriott and friends, \$11; D. Thomas, by C. Marriott, \$3; N. Atkinson, \$5; Mrs. whole of the money!"

Senate, Tuesday Jan. 2d.

Anti-Abolition Society in Missouri.—We learn from the St. John's Republican, that a meeting of the citizens of Lewis and Clark counties was held on the 3d of November, and a committee appointed to hear allegations against certain persons charged with aiding runs.

The cradentials of James A. Pearce, a member election of postage.

Mr. Adams appeared highly pleased at all the above victory eachieved in legislation, in this country;—a on the subject, had been the political opponent of President Amoney!"

Mr. Adams appeared highly pleased at all the above victory eachieved in legislation, in this country;—a on the subject, had been the political opponent of President Amoney!"

Mr. Adams appeared highly pleased at all the above victory eachieved in legislation, in this country;—a on the subject, had been the political opponent of President Amoney!"

Mr. Adams appeared highly pleased at all the above victory eachieved in legislation, in this country;—a on the subject of processing and its processing and its processing.

Mr. Adams appeared highly pleased at all the above victory eachieved alm does the political opponent of President Amoney in this country;—a on the subject of processing and the country in would alm and the above victory eachieved alm Houston, and never prospected at mouthly meeting, \$15; Mr. S. \$2; Mr. A. \$2; Mis. C. \$3.50; Mr. Adams appeared highly pleased at all the above victory eachieved alm Houston, and never prospected at mouthly meeting, \$15; Mr. S. \$0; Mr. B. Will Mr. Renatively in would alm expression, and never processed, the Civilian alm of the Civilian and the country in would alm expression, and never processed, the Civilian and the above victory eachieved alm legislation, in the subject of the Civilian and the country in would alm expression.

Mr. Adams appeared highly pleased at all the above victory and the civil amone the civil processed, at mouthly meeting, \$15; Mr. S. \$0; Mr. B. Will Mr. Renatively in the civilian and the civil process o denies, in like manner, the report, that General Murmeeting, \$8.50; cash, \$5; JEH W \$18; HDS \$2; D S W \$1: friends in New Bedford, \$75; friends in Nanments from the archives of the Texan government. That tucket, \$14.50; friends in Providence, \$20.50; W E W \$5; Dea. C., Hartford, Ct. \$3; friends in Middleton, Ct. \$7; do. in Farmington, Ct. \$14; H S \$1.50; Mr Milde, \$4; M H B \$2; A O W \$1; A T \$3; L Tappan, \$2; Mr By Mr Hannegan, to continue the Cumberland road, hrough Indiana and Illinois.

By Mr. Semple, of Illinois, to change the consular arangements of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The gal of the proper officers, and it is not believed the cabinet is not believed the ca Mr C \$1; Mr S \$1; Mr Brown \$1; Mr H \$1; cash 50 cents; cash \$1; Mr Child, \$5; Mr Jay, \$5; Gibbs, \$1; Mr L \$1; Mr Jackson, \$1; collected at monthly meetin CHARLES' B. RAY,

\$3.70; Mr L \$1. New-York, December 30, 1843.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN. At a meeting of the Executive Commiltee of the Eastrn Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, held December 1st, 1843, the following resolutions were unanimously

Resolved, That the interests of the anti-slavery cause n this State require that the Peansylvania Freeman, intead of being issued as it now is, gratuitously and at iregular intervals, should be published as a regular monthor semi-monthly paper, to be issued at stated periods, nd sustained by a regular subscription list.

Resolved, That for the sake of convenience and econmy, and the better to insure success in the measure, an arrangement be made, if practicable, with James M. McKim, our publishing agent, and C. C. Burleigh, our corresponding secretary and travelling agent, by which they shall become the editors and the publishers of the paper, and have the sole responsibility of its manage-ment."

In pursuance of the above resolutions, an arrangement has been made by which the undersigned have agreed to revive the Pennsylvania Freeman as a regular semimonthly paper, and to assume the entire control and re-sponsibility of its publication.

The first number will be issued in the second week in

January. It will be published on a medium sheet, hand-some paper, and in neat type. The price will be 75 cents

though they may not occupy the same prominence, which shall claim our notice. Among these may be mentioned the duty of abstinence from slave-labor products, and the niquitous disfranchisement by this commonwealth of 0.000 of her honest citizens.

holitionists, without partiality, and the proceedings of unti-slavery meetings of every description will be freely ublished:

J. M. McKIM, C. C. BURLEIGH. PHILADELPHIA FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The members of this society are requested to call at

he Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, and obtain memorials to Congress and to the State Legislahore, and staid at my brother-in-law's all night. I went lature for circulation, Let the work of soliciting subscribers be promptly commenced.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD. Babe, one of the Lavinia pirates, has been convicted of sentenced to death and dissection.

The last part of the sentence being discretionary, it Dipped do.

ASSIES.

Pearl 5.00 a 6.12

CANDLES.

Mould, tallow lb. 9 a 114

do. Russia PSI a 100.00

do. Russia PSI a 100.00 7.00 a 8.00 ktop. LEAD.
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10ak lb. (sole.) 3.56 a 3.62 a 41 a 19 a 24 16 a 17 16 a 17 damaged LUMBER. 8 a 12 8 a 12 7 d a 93 6 do east pine a 20.00 a 25.00 do Albany, piece 7 a .17 9 a 91 10 a 102 Scanling pine 14.00 a 15.00 do. Oak 30.00 a 35.00 Yow Orleans a 10.00

10 a 12½ | do. do. bbl. 27.00 a 28.00 | do. r. oak hhd. 26.00 a | do. p. oak hhd. 26.00 a | do. do. DRUGS & DYES 1 00 Alum, 1b. 1 00 Cochineal

5 00 PICTOL, Diffe 8 a — OILS.
1 00 Camwood 50.00 a 60.00
1 00 Fusic, Cuba 23.00 a 27.00
1 00 Camwood 50.00 a 60.00
1 00 Fusic, Cuba 23.00 a 26.00
1 00 Logwood, Cov. 97.00 a 18.00
1 00 Logwood, Cov. 97.00 a 18.00
1 00 Victol, Diffe

00 Fustic, Cuba 46.00 a 18.00 Lard oil PROVISIONS. 50 Frat/PHERS. 1 00 Live, foreign B. 13 a 24 do. prime 4.12 a 4.50 do. prime 4.12 a 4.50 Bitter, prime 4.12 a 4.50 a 2.62 do. common 6 a 5 a 27 do. common 6 a 6 a 6 a 6 do. common 6 a 6 a 6 do. common 6 d

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\$10 00 L. Varehorn,

do. East India 14 a 141 In plates 1 14 hox 8.35 a 9.00

The columns of the paper will be open to all classes of

Poetry.

THE SLAVE-SHIP. BY THOMAS PRINGLE.

There was no sound upon the deep, The breeze lay cradled there; The motionless waters sank to sleep Beneath the sultry air; Out of the cooling brine to leap The dolphin scarce would dare.

Becalmed on that Atlantic plain, A Spanish ship did lie; She stopped at once upon the main, For not a wave rolled by: And she watched six dreary days, in vain, For the storm-bird's fearful cry.

But the storm came not, and still the ray Of the red and lurid sun Wax'd hotter and hotter every day, Till her crew sank one by one, And not a man could endure to stay By the helm, or by the gun.

Deep in the dark and fetid hold Six hundred wretches wept; They were slaves, that the cursed lust of gold From their native land had swept; And there they stood, the young and old, While a pestilence o'er them crept.

Crammed in that dungeon-hold they stood, For many a day and night, Till the love of life was all subdued By the fever's scorehing blight, And their dim eyes wept, half tears half blood,-But still they stood upright.

And there they stood, the quick and dead, Propped by that dungeon's wall,-And the dying mother bent her head On her child,-but she could not fall :-In one dread night the life had fled From half that were there in thrall.

The morning came, and the sleepless crew Threw the hatchways open wide; Then the sickening fumes of death up-flew. And spread on every side; And, ere that eve, of the tyrant few, Full twenty souls had died.

They died, the gaoler and the slave,-They died with the self-same pain,-They were equal then, for no cry could save Those who bound, or wore, the chain; And the robber-white found a common grave With him of the negro-stain.

The pest-ship slept on her ocean-bed, As still as any wreck, Till they all, save one old man, were dead, In her hold, or on her deck. That man, as life around him fled, Bowed not his sturdy neck.

He arose,-the chain was on his hands, But he climbed from that dismal place; And he saw the men that forged his bands, Lie each upon his face ;-There on the deck that old man stands, The lord of all the space.

Just cross the setting sun, And he heard the light breeze heave the shroud, Ere that sultry day was done; When the night came on, the gale was loud, And the clouds rose thick and dun.

He sat him down, and he watched a cloud

And still the negro boldly walked The lone and silent ship;-With a step of vengeful pride he stalked, And a sneer was on his lip,-For he laughed to think how Death had baulked The fetters and the whip.

At last he slept;—the lightning's flash Played round the creaking mast, And the sails were wet with the ocean's plash, But the ship was anchored fast, Till, at length, with a loud and fearful crash, From her cable's strain she past.

Away she swept, as with instinct rife, O'er her broad and dangerous path, And the midnight tempest's sudden strife Had gathering sounds of wrath; Yet on board that ship was no sound of life, Save the song of that captive swarth.

He sang of his Afric's distant sands, As the slippery deck he trod; He feared to die in other lands, ?Neath a tyrant master's rod; And he lifted his hard and fettered hands In prayer to the negro's God.

He touched not the sail nor the driving helm, Would leave his spirit free; And he prayed, that the ship to no Christian realm Before the storm might flee.

He smiled amidst the tempest's frown, He sang amidst its roar; His joy no fear of death could drown,-He was a slave no more: The helmless ship that night went down On Senegambia's shore!

> SONNETS. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

He stood upon the wor,'d's broad threshold; wide The din of battle and of slaughter rose; He saw God stand upon the weaker side, That sank in seeming loss before its foes; Many there were who made great haste and sold Unto the cunning enemy their swords; He scorned their gifts of fame, and power, and gold. And, underneath their soft and flowery words, Heard the cold serpent hiss; therefore he went And humbly joined the weaker part, Fanatic named, and fool, yet well content So he could be the nearer to God's heart, And feel its solemn pulses sending blood Through all the wide-spread veins of endless good.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Biddings, far rougher names than thine have grown Smoother than honey on the lips of men; And thou shalt ave be honorably known. As one who bravely used his tongue and pen, As best befits a freeman-even for those, To whom our Law's unblushing front denies A right to plead against the lifelong woes Which are the Negro's glimpse of Freedom's skies: Fear nothing, and hope all things, as the Right Alone may do securely; every hour The thrones of Ignorance and ancient Night Lose somewhat of their long-usurped power, And Freedom's lightest word can make them shiver With a base dread that clings to them forever.

Miscellany.

From the Young Lady's Friend.
THE DUEL.

BY THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Rev Mr. M , was a veteran itinerant reacher of the West. He relates many incidents of his itinerant life. Among them, was the following, which I give in his own words as much as pos-

duels. As I passed it one morning, on my way to my appointment in that town, I perceived a horse and vehicle among the trees, guarded by a solitary man, who appeared to be the driver. My suspicions grets of the whole community.

their boots drawn over their pantaloons, their coats, vests, and hats off, handkerchiefs tied over their hands, and tightly belting their waists. A friend and a surgeon were conversing with each, while the great was a strength of the west sheet, by the great was a strength of the west sheet. But he got at her in another way. He said the doctor would most assuredly cut off that beautiful hair of duelist as stained with blood. Let h repel him hers. "Oh! then," she cried, "the wet sheet, by from her society, as one who has wrely escaped all means." She was accordingly put into the wet the gallows. Let her exert all the bern influence sheet, and in twelve minutes the headache ceased, ing the dreadful conflict. One of the principals, the challenged, appeared but twenty years of age. His countenance was singularly expressive of sensibility, it cannot be long before the distinction stween the puntenance was singularly expressive of sensibility, but also of cool determination. The other had a duelist and the assassin will cease. stout, ruffian-like bearing—a countenance easy, but sinister and heartless, and he seemed impatient to

o make farther attempts.'

men," I replied, "it is appropriate to prevent murstraight round the neck and other parts (the body; per dresses, which is the custom at such parties in der; and such in the sight of God, is the deed you then another blanket is applied, and broth tightly China, we sat for a few minutes in the drawing-room are aiding. It must not be, gentlemen. In the name round the body; and thus blanket is addd to blan- while dinner was being served. During this short peof the law which prohibits it—in the name of your ket, till seven or eight are put round to patient, riod, Keying's attention was attracted to the minia-friends, the principals—in the name of God, who and a feather bed over the whole. Hedared say tures of my family, which happened to be on the talooks down upon you in this solitary place, I beseech they would think it almost insupportate; but it ble, and he desired Mr. Morrison to explain to me that

him. It was deeply pitted with the small-pox, and of cold water, as it helped to throw out the heat to ascertained) shall henceforward be Frederick Keying there was upon it the most cold-blooded leer I ever a greater extent. When perspiration has broken Pottinger, and until you send him to me, after he is and inexperience of his antagonist—the conciliatory the position till perspiration commenced; others, ter his excellency expressed a strong wish to have disposition of the seconds—the fearful consequences who had strong constitutions, were kept perspiring Lady Pottinger's miniature, also, but about giving it of his soul, if he should fall, and the withering refor perhaps an hour. The trickling of the perspiration of the seconds—the learned constitutions, were kept perspiration.

I made some little demur, and before the matter was the description.—Lowell Journal.

Dr. A. Petit, who was sent to the table.

I supposed the thing would be forgotten; but when the learned constitution down the face, was taken as a proof that gene cities was announced, and we question.—Lowell Journal.

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The vector of the seconds—the lates of the perspiration of the perspiration of the perspiration.

The vector of the learned constitution of the perspiration of the

remarked, that nothing was now necessary to effect main three minutes, but others took one plunge drank the wine, again placed the picture on his head, a reconciliation but a retraction of the language only. It might be supposed there was danger in and then sat down. which had offended his antagonist. "Sir," replied immersing the body, in this excited state, into cold The whole of this he, planting his foot firmly on the ground, and as-suming a look which would have been sublime in a fenburgh, Dr. Wilson had called his attention to a present and formed quite a scene. He then delivered Sufferi. truth respecting that man, and though I sink into vere asthma, of thirty years' standing, and a tre-standing behind him, and directed him to send it home

by a retraction. peal to his judgment or his heart could shake his ger in going into the bath in a perspiring state.lesperate firmness, and I left him with tears, which His reply was, that as a medical man, he certainly I have no doubt he would have shared under other thought so; but he asked if Preissnitz had request circumstances. What could I do farther? I appealed again to the first principal, but he spurned me the affirmative. "Then," said he, "you ought to with a cool smile. I flew to the seconds, and en comply." The gentleman followed the advice; and asked, "What! am I the governor-general of the treated them on any terms, to adjust the matter and before he had been ten weeks under the treatment, Two Kiang, and cannot get my order obeyed?" A save the shedding of blood. But they had already he was perfectly cured. measured the ground, and were ready to place the principals. "Gentlemen," said I, "the blood of this dreadful deed be upon your own souls. I have acquitted myself of it." I then proceeded from the area ly afficted with gout. Capt. Charity was so ill as which I am told is customary at their convivial friend-

He touched not the sail nor the driving helm,

But he looked on the raging sea,

And he joy'd; for the waves that would overwhelm

Would leave his spirit free;

What he looked nor the driving helm,

But he looked on the raging sea,

And he joy'd; for the waves that would overwhelm

Would leave his spirit free;

What he habit of taking it, when he close of it, he took a rich golden bracelet, made in the was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment him ground. He then explained to standing on the line between them, I exclaimed, ing process, and was sure to find himself cured.—

me that this bracelet and its fellow had belonged to "I appreciate your motives, but I demand of you to interfere no more with our arrangements." The seconds seized me by the arms, and compelled me to come, as he was laid up with the gout. The attribute. But I warned them at every step. Never before did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the fore did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the fore did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the fore did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the fore did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the fore did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the fore worth of solubility. I may always the result in three or four years—that hazard of the fore worth of solubility. I may always the result in three or four years—that hazard of the fore worth of solubility.

of agony! I turned round. The younger principal, it had been proposed as a cure; but cold water was excellency with a handsome sword and belt, which with his hand to his face, shrieked again, quivered, and fell to the ground! I rushed to him. With him that he had consulted his surgeon, Dr. Pelatin, England, for the purpose of sending to him, and with one hand he clung to the earth, the fingers penetraone hand he clung to the earth, the fingers penetrain Albany. A large number of letters was found upting the zod, while with the other he grasped his
solved on going into the cold water, he had better
left jaw, which was shattered with a horrid wound.

I begged him to lay it aside, he sat with it on while

I begged him to lay it aside, he sat with it on while I turned with faintness from the sight. The charge Latterly, on hearing a favorable opinion of the cold he stayed, and went to his chair of state to go home. has been committed for trial. The cause seems to had passed through the left side of the mouth, cross- water cure from another gentleman, Mr. Roche Just before he went away he put on my shoulders have been lettery gambling. had passed through the left side of the mouth, cross-water cure from another gentleman, Mr. Koche ing the teeth, severing the jugular, and passing out agreed to place himself under the treatment. He is own upper dress, which he said was made of at the back part of the head, laying open entirely was put under the sweating process; and, being a silk that had been given by the Emperor Kielong to one side of the face and neck. In this ghastly wound, man of strong constitution, was kept in the perspiant of the face and neck. In this ghastly wound, man of strong constitution, was kept in the perspiant of the evening of the 26th, the whole of the grasp with a tenacity which could not be removed. I down through the matress to the floor. He had fleet most acute pain before he went away ne put on my shoulders his own upper dress, which he said was made of silk that had been given by the Emperor Kielong to his (Keying's) father when he was prime minister. On the evening of the 26th, the whole of the troops were out, and after the exchange of the ratification special control of the property of the lay for several minutes, the most frightful spectacle I ment, and his foot was large and swelled; but now, the officers saluting the imperial commissioner, who had ever witnessed. The countenances of the spectators as to his great astonishment, he found that the pain tators expressed a conscious relief when it was announced by the surgeon that death had ended the prief space, to the shower-bath, and afterward scene. Meanwhile, the murderer and his party had

to communicate the dreadful news to the family. Would rather have seen the ghost of one of his The dead young man was cleansed from his blood, and borne immediately to his carriage. I accompanied it. It stopped before a small but elegant house. The driver ran to the door and rapped. An elderly lady opened it, with frantic agitation, at the instant when we were lifting the ghastly remains from the carriage. She gazed for a moment, as if thunder-struck, and fell fainting in the door-way. A servant removed her into the parlor, and as we passed with the corpse into the room, I observed her extended on a application of wet cloths to the affected parts.

Well, you have escaped for once; but a man may go to the said, "Well, you have escaped for once; but a man may go to the said was shooting game on the predict had been requested not to oso, by Mr. H. At who, it appears, was killed on repeating the request. Gitting the to him, by Mr. Morrison's desire, that he ought was hooting game on the predict he had been requested not to oso, by Mr. H. At who, it appears, was killed on repeating the request. Gitting to him, by Mr. Morrison's desire, that he ought was hooting game on the predict he had been requested not to oso, by Mr. H. At who, it appears, was killed on repeating the request. Gitting the to him, by Mr. Morrison's desire, that he ought was hooting game on the predict he had been requested not to oso, by Mr. H. At who, it appears, was killed on repeating the request. Gitting the to him, by Mr. Morrison's desire, that he ought was hooting game on the product of the had been requested not to oso, by Mr. H. At who, it appears, was killed on repeating the request. Gitting the to him, by Mr. Morrison's desire, that he ought was hooting game on the product of the had been requested not to be careful; to which he answhered, "To-morrow must take care of itself; I am too happy to-night."

Then, turning to me, as if he was about to address me in coll was predicted in the coasting trade and at the time absent on a volve with

About four miles from N, is an extensive despise. He was less excusable this education should hataught him to despise. He was less excusable this malicious name of Preissnitz down to the latest posterity. He officers gratified the company by playing one of their

you to prevent it at once; at least wash your hands was far from being so; it was indeed exceeding from the blood of these men. Retire from the field, ly comfortable; and people generally, then thus my eldest boy, and to know if I would allow him to placed, went asleep. In most patients perspiration did not break out for three quarters can hour;

To this I replied that the lad's education must first

he grave, I will not sanction his villanous character mendous cough, and who was treated in this way. In his state chair, in which his excellency had come to y a retraction.

The gentleman, before submitting to the treatment.

I reasoned with increased vehemence; but no apassed Dr. Wilson if he did not think there was dan-

What were my emotions as I turned away in desthe sweating process in the morning, he was able ed to hear it, he began with a very animated and pair? What! thought I, must the duel proceed? Is that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, loud voice. The couplets he sang, I have since been there no expedient to prevent it? In a few minutes, which was in the neighborhood of his own resi- informed, were allusive to the peace that had been one or both of the men may be in eternity, accursed dence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, concluded between the two countries, and likewise with blood-guiltiness! Can I not pluck them as and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was to his great personal friendship for me; and, at the "In the name of God, I adjure you to stop this murderous work. It must not, it cannot proceed."—book, Mr. Roche, member of parliament for Knares"Knock him down," cried the elder duelist, with a borough, agreed to assist him in forming an association of 40 years, and had left the other one with his wife human soul. My remarks were without effect, ex- £30 worth of colchicum. Immediately on learn- he would then send for me-that in the meantime, cept on one of the friends of the younger principal, ling the condition in which he was, he set off to pay must correspond with him, whether I remained in This is a horrible place," said he, "I cannot endure him a visit, and found him in great pain, with his China or returned to England-that if Taoukwang

it be?" The attendants bore havay. I shall never forget the look of utter wreteness she wore as they led her away—her eyes dising into tears, and her bosom stained with her bran's blood.

The unfortunate young man was New England origin. He had settled in the to of N——, where his business had prospered well that he where his business had prospered well that he who would feel chill after coming out of the bath.

Texan revertages of the evening, that Keying was a person, instead of getting weaker by so large an a person, instead of getting weaker by so large an aperson, instead of getting we and invited his mother and sister toide with him. who would feel chill after coming out of the bath, Kwang and Hienling (assistants to the imperial com-

sheet on the plan of Preissnitz. It was by no and whoever losses, drinks a glass of wine, a forfeit sheet on the plan of Preismitz. He was by no more never the plan of Preismitz. He was by no more never the plan of His poor mother never left the he, till she was means, after the first chill was over, uncomfortable. which they most scrupulously enforced. On one occan silence by its dictates the laws man and of the count told him that she was very ill—that she throwing the driver a piece of silver, requested him to guard him. While threading my way into the the consider how many hea of mothers, against the bed-post, to get relief. He proposed

And his prediction has been fulfilled. The temperthrowing the driver a piece of silver, requested him to guard him. While threading my way into the forest, my thoughts were intensely agitated to know how to present myself most successfully. The occasion admitted of no delay. I hastened on, and cannot be sides by dense woods.

At the opposite extremity, stood the principals, their boots drawn over their pantaloons, their coats, their boots drawn over their pantaloons, their coats, and the driver a piece of silver, requested him to guard him. While threading my way into the forest, to get relief. He proposed the would not have been made to ed by this subject and assured the count that she were intensely agitated to know how to present myself most successfully. The occasion admitted of no delay. I hastened on, and some many heal of mothers, is siters, and wives, have been made toed by this of the next Congress. The subdivisions of this subject and assured the count that she would be better in ten or fifteen minutes. The countess, however, refused; anything but that. It was in vain she was told that if a physician was in vain she was to

CHINESE JOVIALITY.

There seems to be a good deal of fun among the grate to America. We dare say that the emperor himself, awful as he late of the seconds, and declared at once my character and object. "Gentlewen," said I, "excuse my intrusion. I am a minister of the gospel. I know not the merits of this quarrel, but both my heart and my office, require me to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, if possible.

HYDROPATHY, OR WATER CLE.

HYDROPATHY, OR WATER CLE.

HYDROPATHY, OR WATER CLE.

HYDROPATHY, OR WATER CLE.

Celestials, despite their little eyes and their long tails. We dare say that the emperor himself, awful as he is to his subjects, can enjoy a joke or take his part in in merry-making as well as the most jovial of the outside barbarians. Sir Henry Pottinger, in a private letter, gives quite an amusing account of his intervolved by a liberty man, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it between the 1 own hall in that village on Friday between the 1 own hall in that village on Friday between the 1 own hall in that village on Friday between the 1 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 1 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in that village on Friday between the 2 own hall in th

matress; a blanket is then placed upon t, and the his two companions had made themselves comfort- made by the king, when he was Duke of Orleans. "Under any circumstances, in any place, gentle- patient extended upon the blanket, which strought able, by laying aside their mandarin caps and up-

fect. They seemed not indisposed to come to terms, if I could get the concurrence of the principals.

I passed immediately to the oldest of them. His countenance became more repulsive as I approached other way. He should drink three or for tumblers from this day. His name (which he had previously him. I was deadly sixted and when it appeared, cold water was liven him be attended to, but that stranger things had happen-to drink through a teapot, as it was vey difficult ed than his seeing Keying hereafter; on which his excellency rejoined, "Very well, he is my adopted son countenance became more repulsive as I approached other way. He should drink three or for tumblers from this day. His name (which he had previously him.)

he surgeon seconded my reasoning, he replied, with be extracted from a strong frame is a strong frame removed, he might recall it, but not otherwise.

I passed to the other. I admonished him of the sin he was about to perpetrate. I referred to his probable domestic relations, and the allusion touched his bable domestic relations, and the allusion touched his heart. He suddenly wiped a tear from his eye.

The suddenly wiped a tear from his eye.

I take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and take back with him who he went to Nankiu, and that he wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him who he went to Nankiu, and that he wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him who he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above-mentioned places as might take back with him when he went to Nankiu, and the wanted my whole latery of the above mention of the above mention of the above mention of the above mention of the above menti Yes, sir," said he, "there are hearts which would tion, and then plunge into a bath, where the period am told, is the highest token of respect and friend. of Tennessee, for securing to women their own probreak if they knew I was here." I referred to my of remarked, that nothing was now necessary to effect I main three minutes, but others took one plunge dank the picture on his head.

In Georgia a ship, filled a glass of wine, held the picture in front perty, was lost in the lower house. In Georgia a ship, filled a glass of wine, held the picture in front perty, was lost in the lower house. In Georgia a similar bill failed. Never mind, it will come!

Instruction will also be given in book-keeping, and in the wine, again placed the picture on his head.

Walter Forward, late Secretary of the Treasury.

The whole of this extraordinary action was perbetter cause-" Sir, I have uttered nothing but the gentleman, sixty-four years of age, who had a se- the miniature to his principal attendant, who was dinner, with all his official suite. Afterwards he expressed his deep obligation to me for the gift I had in sufficient quantities for subsistence from day to bestowed on him, and inquired through Mr. Morri- day, but when the weather is stormy, or the fishers son what present he could send to Lady Pottinger that would be acceptable. I wished to evade giving an answer to this inquiry, and said I should think of t, and let him know next morning; on which he last, to satisfy him, I told him that some pieces o

o be unable to walk; but, after being put through ly parties—and on my saying that I should be delight-"Knock him down," cried the enter duelst, with a bolding, agreed to asset into it for promoting the hydropathic cure. Before the at Pekin, and that it contained his name in the palm at t

He then dressed and walked out, and met his medi- party, at which the Chinese high officers entere One of the company was despatched on my horse, cal attendant, who he (Capt. Claridge) believed with great spirit and good feeling in the conviviality to communicate the dreadful news to the family. Would rather have seen the ghost of one of his Keying himself asked many officers to drink wine

"My brother! my dear, brother! it be-O, can plying the juices extracted by perspiration; so that the Chinese officers most warmly joined. I discover- man, has been detected as the fiendish murderer. His home, endeared by gentleness slove, and every temporal comfort, was a scene calloyed happiness, but in an evil hour he yieldo a local absurd prejudice—a sentiment of betfalsely so call

The captain then proceeded to describe the wet and we did not separate until a late hour. Just be-

amounted to about two millions of dollars, exceed- of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Tex ing, by nearly a third, the sale of the preceding as and California; the outrage committed by Commodor

Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result It is said that the Hon. Mrs. Norton, daughter of of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for the celebrated Brinsley Sheridan, is about to emi-that outrage examined

possible.

"Sir," replied one of them, "the utmost has been In this is replied; but not so in the later cure.

"Sir," replied one of them, "the utmost has been In this is replaced by the later cure.

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"Sir," replied one of them, "the utmost has been In this i done to effect it, without success, and this is no place In order to effect it, the bed is remove from the bis engagement, to dine with me, and after ne and five millions sterling, independent of the savings to Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence to make forther attempts."

all the considerable capitals contain two or more the-

bers. Some years ago, a young clerk used to frank at Mexico, of Mexican official documents. have no time to scrutinize the signatures of the memhis own letters by writing his own name in so miserable a manner that the clerks could not decipher it, and they not daring to stop the letters, lest the dress to his constituents, September 12, 1842. his own letters by writing his own name in so misfrank should prove to be genuine, the fellow saved his postage without the trouble of being a member.

2. Collection of Proclamations of neutrality, issued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, and Tyler.

Southern Whigs .- The following named gentlemen, whig members from slaveholding States, voted saw on a human face. He had given the challenge, out, it should be allowed to continue shorer or longer, and until you must allow me to keep his likeness."

I besought him, by every consideration of humanity ger, according to the strength of the patient. Some and morality, to recall it. I referred to the youth persons were merely warmed, by keeping them in accordingly gave him the picture. Immediately after the consideration of Virginia; Willis Green, Grider, Thomason and the sacroding warmened as those warmened as the consideration of Virginia; Willis Green, Grider, Thomason and against laying the resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, on the table. Messrs. Barringer and JUST published, and for sale at 143 Nassau street, fourt Clingham, of North Carolina; Chilton and Summers, of Virginia; Willis Green, Grider, Thomason and Strance of some of the Free Men, States, and Presses,

Dr. A. Petit, who was sent on a scientific mission

Woman's Rights.—The bill passed by the Senate surveying, mensuration, astronomy, &c.

. Walter Forward, late Secretary of the Treasury,

Suffering in Florida.—We have accounts that the settlers on Indian river are in a starving condition will be paid to the health and morals of the pupils. The only vegetables to be had, are pumpkins, The neighborhood has acquired no small degree of dis-

unlucky, all suffer. per term of eleven weeks, one half payable in advance.

Philadelphia Firemen.—We have been hoping evAn extra charge of \$4, will be made for instruction in &c. were hurled. A young man named Smith, was usual prices. so injured, that his life was despaired of. Another eleventh month (November): There will be two vaea-A carpenter's shop was set on fire, and burned, for the purpose of drawing out the Washington fire.

JONATHAN LAMBORN, Principal. the purpose of drawing out the Washington fire company, and drawing them into a fight. The stratagem failed. The yelling and screaming, during the night of Sunday, was tremendous. Monday was marked with the same turbulent spirit-the streets

poor health.

Alexander Utler, formerly of Castile, Wyoming while engaged in stoning a well: the rope to which Just received, 1 case fine calicoes. Also, 2 cases fine

Resolutions have been introduced into the legislature of Alabama, instructing senators, and request- Philadelphia, 8th, mo. 17th 1848. ing the representatives in Congress from that State to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law reducing the rates of postage twenty per cent. and make them conform to the national currency.

A pet bear got loose at New Orleans, went into the street, and being irritated by pelling, struck with it, "and he turned with me from the scene.

"Now, then, for it," cried one of the seconds, as they returned. "Take your places." Shuddering-ly I hastened my pace to escape the result.

"One—two"—and the next sound was lost in the explosion of the pistols! "O God," shrieked a voice stage of the result. "I wrong round. The vounger principal of a great reputation and much displaced a great reputation and much di killed it. The bear was very large and very docile, sent to one address; and \$30,00 will pay for twenty stretching.

Bacon, has been detected in robbing sundry letters

A pork dealer, named Moore, in Cincinnati, has committed forgeries to the amount of \$30,000 or more, and fled to Texas. His whole liabilities amount to about \$200,000. He was at the tip-top of fashion.

Two persons, named Powell and Norris, fought a

A man named Hall, was shot by a person named Gitting, at Long Green, Md. last week. Mr. G.

the corpse into the room, I observed her extended on a sofa, as pale as her helpless son.

We placed the corpse on a table, with the stiffened hand still grasping the wound, when a young lady, neatly attired in white, and with a face delicately beautiful, rushed frantically into the room, and threw her arms around it, weeping with uncontrol-threw her arms around it, weeping with agony of feeling, out the efficiency of the process of ablution in sup-

the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette. To which is added,—

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus. This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the ad-

ditions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are: I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution,

nder the following heads:

1. The perfuly of the President, and the lawless pro

Public Lands.—The sales, during the last year the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one

6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for There are upwards of 500 journals in China, con-the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time; Character and proceedings of Messrs. Poinsett and Butler, ministers of the atres for operas.

It is said that, during every session of Congress, a great number of forged franks pass through the post light; correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Thompselfine. The labor of the office. The labor of the clerks is so heavy, that they have no time to scrutinize the signatures of the mem-

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They deserve much praise for their course on this

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For Young Men and Boys.

to Abyssinia, by the Museum of Natural History of Paris, tost his life in crossing one of the branches of the Nile. He was seized by a crocodile, and devoured.

The subscription to compensate Miss Harriet Mar- of the above-mentioned places, there is an easy commu-The course of mathematical instruction will include

algebra, geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, The ordinary branches of an English education, read-

. Walter Forward, late Secretary of the Treasury, attended an anti-Texas meeting in Pittsburgh, and be made thorough and practical—the pupils with their declared his decided hostility to the project of antion of plants, during the season of flowers. Parents may rest assured that the most careful atten-

which sell at twenty-five cents apiece, and the only animal food, fish; which, in good weather, are caught Scholars, coming from a distance will be expected to Scholars, coming from a distance will be expected to board at the institution, where they will be under the constant care of the teacher. TERMS:-For tuition, boarding, washing, &c. \$30

ery week, to be relieved from the task of recording either of the languages. Boys, under twelve years, stuthe brawls of these barbarians; but they give us no dying the common branches only, may be admitted for respite. On Christmas, and the two preceding nights there was tremendous fighting. Decanters, tumblers, sins and towels. Books and stationery furnished at the The term will commence the first second day in the

JEREMIAH HAYHURST, Teacher Chester co. Pa. August 31, 1843.

Lehigh and Schuvlkill Coal.

were crowded, and a number of fights occurred in various places.

Levi Boutwell, of Leverett, Mass., a youth of 16, committed suicide by shooting himself. He was in August 22, 1843.—tf. August 22, 1843.-- tf.

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